# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1873. NUMBER 155.

DRY GOODS.

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS

J. B. SHAY

Is now offering specially

ATTRACTIVE PRICES!

In the above department, in order to make room for the Spring Importations.

Particular attention is called to a full line of

BARNSLEY DAMASKS,

Which will be sold much under their market value.

Richardson's Irish Linens,
Damask and Huck Towels,
Turkish Bath Towels,
Marseilles Quilts,

In all sizes, very cheap.

Ladies will find it to their advantage to examine this stock before making their purchases.

ASSURANCE.

London Assurance Corporation

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER

FIRE

1720

Local Committee.

J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, of Foster & Thomson.
GORDON NORRIE, of Boorman, Johnston & Co.
CHARLES H. FRY, No. 89 Wall-st.
HOWARD POTTER, of Brown Bros. & Co.
GOOLD H. REDMOND, of Dennistoun & Co.

Total Funds, Gold, - $13,234,425
Fire Assets, Gold, - - $5,064,000

GEO. C. CLARKE, Agent,
3 and 4 Bryan Block.

Insurance effected on Business Buildings, Merchandise, Provisions, Dwellings and their contents.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

$3 THREE DOLLARS $3
Will pay for ONE DOZEN
Best Berlin Card Photographs, at
BRAND'S, 596 Wabash-av.

$3 Children's Photos $3
For three dollars per dozen, BEST Berlin finish, at
BRAND'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PARLORS,
596 Wabash-av.

$3 GREAT REDUCTION. $3
Rembrandt Card Photos only three dollars per dozen,
at BRAND'S.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES

AT WHOLESALE.

LOWEST PRICES.

EMERSON & STOTT,

Stationers, Booksellers, and Music Dealers,

339 WEST MADISON-ST., West Side Library.

STATIONERY.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

STATIONERS,

BLANK BOOK MAKERS,

PRINTERS,

And Publishers of

COMMERCIAL AND LAW BLANKS,

118 & 120 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE.

MAPLE WOOD.

80 Cords on Central Union Dock for sale in lots by

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17, 1873.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of J. H. Caldwell & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due said firm to be paid to J. H. Caldwell, who has sole power to sign the name of the firm in receipt.

Witness: JAMES H. CALDWELL,
JOHN P. LAMB.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Cubley & Angell is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due said firm will be paid to their successors, E. F. Angell & Co., who assume all liabilities.

Jan. 15, 1873. CUBLEY & ANGELL.

FURS.

FURS Of every description. Fur Robes, &c., at MANUFACTURER'S COST.

J. S. BARNES & CO., 164 East Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

Money to Loan

On good local stocks, at low rates.

By HAMMOND & WATSON,
54 Washington-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

The Great Western Light Guard Band has removed their office to 81 South Clark-st., opposite the Court House. F. Hoffman, Conductor; John Hand, Leader and Prompter; George Chaffey, Prompter; A. Lehder, Prompter; E. Quinn, Prompter.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A man of address and energy to represent a house in this city. Good inducements to the right man. A 54 Tribune office.

HOUSE WANTED.

I want to hire a good two-story house, with all modern improvements in same. Must be south of Thirtieth-st., and on Wabash-av. or east of it. Will take a two-years' lease if desired. Address with location, kind of improvements, and price,

J. H. DIX,
58 and 60 South Water-st.

Offer Wanted

For $8,000 People's Omnibus and B. Co. Stock. Must be sold.

HAMMOND & WATSON,
54 Washington-st.

## WASHINGTON.

### Dissenting Reports from the Judiciary Committee on the Boston Relief Bill.

### The Administration to Take No Further Action in the Alabama Muddle.

### The Postal Telegraph Scheme Again Heard From.

### Additional Details of the Credit Mobilier and Caldwell Investigations.

### Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

#### THE CALDWELL CASE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The investigation to-day before the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in the Caldwell bribery case, was chiefly confined to the cross-examination of ex-Governor Carney. The Committee required that the letter addressed to Sidney Clarke by Carney, on April 9, 1872, be produced. The letter simply urges that it was the duty of the Senate to investigate the Caldwell election, and states the declarations of Caldwell and Smith, that they would buy the Legislature, if it cost $250,000. In a long cross-examination by Crosier, the attorney of Caldwell, the witness fully confirmed the contents of the letter, and nothing inconsistent with the direct examination on Saturday was elicited. In answer to a question by Mr. Clarke, the witness stated that Len. I. Smith tried to procure currency from him to pay members of the Legislature for their votes, while at a banquet in Leavenworth subsequent to the Senatorial election.

S. Clark was cross-examined by Mr. Crosier, but nothing was brought out. The Committee will go on to-morrow with the witnesses for the defence, though nearly a dozen important witnesses are yet to be called to establish additional facts of the bribery.

#### BUSTEED AND REYNOLDS.

The Senate Judiciary Committee to-day returned the nominations of Judges Busteed and Humphreys to the Attorney General, with a notification that, owing to the peculiar wording of the resignations of the places now held by these officials, there were really no vacancies existing to which the appointments, as at present made, could take effect. If these parties insist on an exchange of places, they will have to try it again.

#### THE CLAYTON INVESTIGATION.

The Special Committee, of which Senator Wright, of Iowa, is Chairman, to investigate the charges of bribery and corruption preferred against Senator Clayton, of Arkansas, will report the latter part of this week. The report will be very voluminous, and will place the Arkansas Senator in a very bad light. The Committee have decided not to accompany their report with a resolution, but will leave the Senate to take whatever action it may see fit in the light of the evidence, which will be a part of the report.

#### THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SCHEME.

A resolution introduced in the Senate to-day, by Senator Stewart, and the consideration of which was objected to by Mr. Conkling, is another move on the part of Postmaster General Creswell to get Congressional action on the telegraph question. The resolution provides that the Postal Committee shall inquire into the cost of construction and operating telegraph lines, and to ascertain the rights and franchises of the telegraph companies, with a view to a further inquiry as to whether the Government can legally condemn the same to public uses. The Postal Telegraph bill would have come up to-day in the regular order, but Senator Ramsey, who has charge of the same, gave way to the Naval Committee to discuss the "Ten Sloop" bill. The friends of the Telegraph bill are very confident that they will pass it when it comes to a vote.

#### THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The meeting of the House Banking and Currency Committee to-morrow will be one of the most important of the session. Representative Munroe's bill to provide for the issue of $25,000,000 more currency will come up for consideration in connection with the proposition to make banking free. There is a considerable element both from the West and the South which favors an increase of currency as a remedy for the present monetary stringency.

#### STEAMSHIP BOUNTIES.

Mr. Shellabarger's bill, providing for a Board of Commissioners of Commerce, and for the payment of bounties on steamships, will come up in the House to-morrow, as a report from the Committee on Commerce. This Committee, as a special order of the House, had to-morrow and Wednesday set apart for its reports. It is supposed that Mr. Shellabarger's bill will be finally disposed of to-morrow, and that on Wednesday the various steamship subsidy bills passed upon by the Committee some time since will come up for consideration.

#### THE ALABAMA MUDDLE.

The President and Attorney General were both interviewed to-day by parties from Alabama relative to the legislative muddle in that State. It was represented that the plan suggested by the Attorney General had failed to accomplish any successful results; that the legislative factions still kept aloof, and set up claims to independent and exclusive sovereignty, and that the business interests of the State were suffering greatly in consequence of the want of proper legislation. The President, after listening to the statements, referred the parties to the Attorney General. The latter official also gave the parties the benefit of a hearing, and then simply told them that the Government had taken all the action it could in the matter, and that unless something transpired to threaten a local conflict, nothing further from the Administration could be expected.

#### BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

The House got through a good deal of business to-day, such as it was. There were less bills introduced than heretofore, and the session was quite lively from the beginning to the end. Poland's resolution to pay contestants for seats, in the present House, their expenses, was rushed through without debate, choking off the Chairman of the Committee on Elections, who wanted to give reasons for opposing it. This resolution will cost the Government in the neighborhood of $150,000.

The House also passed a bill extending the letter carrier's system to cities of 20,000 population. This will take at least $100,000 from the Treasury.

Some of the Marshals who took the census of 1860 in the South, were never paid, owing to the rebellion and other causes, many of them refusing to take the oath. A bill for their payment was passed in the House; $17,700 will be required to pay them.

#### INTERNAL WATER COMMUNICATION.

One of the most important acts of the House to-day was the setting aside of the 12th of February for the consideration of the stupendous internal improvements recommended by the President, the Kanawha and James River Canal, the Niagara Ship Canal, and the Atlantic & Great Western Canal. This proposition passed by the remarkable vote of 146 to 30, which indicates a favorable feeling in the House toward these schemes. It seems probable that the advocates of these respective improvements have traded with each other, and formed a combination that will carry the whole.

Representative Dodds believes that he will be able to have the House take action on the Louisville & Portland Canal at the same time.

#### CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Credit Mobilier Committee No. 2 had no witnesses before them to-day. Most of the time of the members was spent in the House, it being a day of importance for the business of that body. All the time the Committee was sitting the doors were closed to outsiders. The members and the two attorneys, Percy and Ashton, the latter of whom was appointed to-day, were engaged in the examination of the two trunksful of books and documents brought here by Mr. Rollins, the Secretary of the Union Pacific Railroad, who arrived last evening. The Committee want to obtain a full understanding of the contents of the books before beginning the examination of Mr. Rollins. The Committee were in secret session at the apartments of Shellabarger, this evening, to consider the line of inquiry they should adopt for the future. They expect to begin Mr. Rollins' examination to-morrow.

#### THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

As the House was about to adjourn this afternoon, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Hazleton, of New Jersey, repealing the Bankrupt law, and before any person could get a chance to protest against it, it was rushed by a two-third vote under a suspension of the rules. The Southern members appealed and begged to be heard, but the majority of the House did not appear to know what they were about, and would not hear any argument or appeal. It is stated that the matter was engineered by a set of lawyers, who are anxious to have the law repealed for their own purposes. The Southern members say the repeal at this time will be ruinous at their section. An effort will be made to defeat it in the Senate.

#### THE GENEVA AWARD.

As soon as the Judiciary Committee of the House is called on for reports, Butler will report his bill regulating the award of the claims under the Geneva Arbitration, with regard to the question of how the insurance companies having claims shall be treated. The bill provides they shall be paid only their actual losses, and not the full amount of insurance. He holds that they insured at war risks, obtaining a large premium, and that the exorbitant rates of premiums shall be deducted from the losses they claim. Butler proceeds on the theory that the insurance companies had full knowledge of the condition of things when they took the risks, and protected themselves against loss.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

#### THE BOSTON RELIEF BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The majority of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, in reporting adversely on the House bill for the relief of the sufferers by the Boston fire, submit a long argument to show that, in view of the express constitutional provisions securing to all the States equal privileges and advantages in commerce and manufactures, Congress has no power to pass the bill. In reply to the argument that precedents support this bill, it is answered that the Constitution is an abiding command, and that nineteen violations of it will not justify a twentieth; and that, moreover, such bills of this character as have been passed heretofore were not seriously opposed or fully considered with regard to constitutional questions. The Portland Relief bill was passed without debate and seemingly without consideration. The Chicago Relief bill was reported by the Senate Committee on Finance, but it was not considered by the Judiciary Committee, and it is said to be fair to presume that the sympathy of the Senators for the sufferers in that unparalleled calamity contributed more to the passage of the bill that the deliberate judgment of the Senate.

Upon the constitutional question, the Committee continues as follows: "The importance of the subject and the fact that a calamity by fire cannot be distinguished from one produced by flood, hurricane, earthquake, or any other visitation outside of the ordinary course of things, and the fact that if Congress attempts to insure against one it must against all, not only justifies, but calls for a reconsideration of the subject, and makes it necessary to determine the principles to be applied in all such cases. If, in view of all these considerations, Congress shall pass the bill, it is not perceived by your Committee upon what ground Congress could refuse relief to individual sufferers. How many buildings must be destroyed to justify the interference of Congress? Must there be 1,000, or 500, or 100, or 50, or 5? Must not Congress become the great almoner of the nation, a great insurance company for forty millions of people?"

After arguing that this bill cannot be regarded as substantially a drawback of duties for the reasons that the bill relates merely to articles to be used in this country, and that drawbacks of duties must be uniform throughout the country, the Committee continues: "If it be said that the bill is in effect a mere appropriation of money out of the Treasury; that Congress has the power of appropriation, limited only by the fact that the appropriation must be made to pay its debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States, the answer is plain. The bill does not provide for paying any debt or for anything necessary to the common welfare and defence, nor is it an appropriation for the general welfare. It is essentially a local measure." They quote from Story's Commentaries on the Constitution to show that a power to lay taxes for the common defence and general welfare is not, in a common sense, a general power, but limited to those objects, and conclude by saying: "It requires no argument to show that the power of appropriation is no broader than that of taxation, and, therefore, as Congress cannot levy taxes for a merely local purpose, as contradistinguished from a national one, it cannot appropriate money for such local purpose."

The minority of the Committee, consisting of Senators Edmunds and Wright, in the course of their dissenting report, say: "If it be the judgment of Congress that the general welfare will be promoted by the free importation of goods to be used for a particular purpose in a particular place, not because it is a particular place or in a particular State, but because the object to which they are to be devoted happens by accident to be one, to be effectuated in some one State or place, there can be no preference to that State or place as such, although the same goods and for the same purpose could not be used on that occasion in any other State or place. Its real spirit and essence in such a case is not to interfere with an uniformity, or create a preference between the States, or parts, but it is to accomplish the general welfare, by aiding a particular object or a special enterprise, which must of necessity be located somewhere, and not everywhere in the country. While, as we have seen, therefore, such a law does not violate the letter of the Constitution, it is equally clear that it does not violate its spirit, which, as we have seen, was to prevent the oppression of a particular State for the benefit of others, and not to prevent Congress, when the general welfare required it, from allowing all citizens of the country to bring in goods in aid of some special object, which happened to be attainable by their use in a particular place."

The minority cite many acts of Congress relating to import duties, in conformity with the foregoing construction of the Constitution, the essential idea being that the test of uniformity is answered by the application of a rule to a particular thing, upon which a duty or import is laid in a given case named in the law, without looking to the fact that its ultimate use or destination may happen to be one which indirectly or incidentally works a benefit to a particular town or particular State. The report of the minority says the report of the majority treats the bill in question as if it were a bill declaring that all goods used in Boston should have a drawback, which is not the case, and, therefore, the argument directed against such a proposition has no application to the present one.

#### THE COTTON TAX—THE SYNDICATE.

To-morrow was the day fixed by the Ways and Means Committee to consider the bill to refund the Cotton tax, but, as several prominent bankers are here to be heard on the "Syndicate" question, the Cotton Tax bill will be set aside and the statements of these gentlemen heard.

#### NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Thomas Jernegan, Surveyor of Customs, Michigan City, Ind.; William M. Kenyon, Postmaster, Powell, Mich.

#### THE LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

The House Committee on Judiciary will soon preceed to the consideration of the Louisiana difficulty. In a day or two the credentials of General McMillan, elected Senator for the short term by the Fusion Legislature, and of John Ray, elected by the Pinchback Legislature, will be referred to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, and the determination of the rival claims will involve an examination into the whole subject.

#### WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.

The officials of the Treasury say that the proposal from Phelps, Dodge & Co., to pay the Government $260,000 in lieu of alleged duties unpaid, is not likely to be accepted by the Department.

#### KU-KLUX.

The cases of several Ku-Klux prisoners are now undergoing consideration by the Attorney General, and it is probable that very soon a number of additional pardons will be issued.

## CREDIT MOBILIER.

#### THE POLAND COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Mr. Poland's Credit Mobilier Committee continued their investigations this morning. General Banks took his seat with the Committee for the first time.

#### PRESIDENT DILLON'S TESTIMONY.

Sidney Dillon, President of the Credit Mobilier, testified that he knew of shares put into the hands of Durant and Ames to fulfil previous contracts, but did not remember the names of the persons. Ames said he was under obligations to the same. Allusion was made to Congressmen, but he did not remember the names; thinks Ames mentioned James Brooks; witness said Brooks came to him, saying that he received 100 shares from Durant, and under the rule was entitled to 50 shares additional, which were finally made over to Neilson, son-in-law of Brooks. At the same time Neilson borrowed $5,000 of him (Dillon) to pay on them. Durant paid for the stock transferred to Neilson by the Company; could not tell whether Neilson repaid the $5,000 without looking at his books; did not know what Ames did with the stock transferred to him. At an interview with Brooks relative to the fifty shares, neither Alley nor M'Comb were present. Brooks had nothing to do with the money loaned Neilson by witness. Brooks said briefly that the stock was to go to his son-in-law, Neilson, and not to him (Brooks). Witness never knew of Brooks having received any dividends from Credit Mobilier; did not know where the books of the Credit Mobilier were, unless they were in the hands of Mr. Ham; never heard of Alley's connection with the transaction of Brooks. Judge Poland asked the witness to refresh himself from his books about the Brooks-Neilson transaction, and the Committee

Adjourned till to-morrow.

#### THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Wilson Investigation Committee, this morning, consumed much time in arranging the examination of E. H. Rollins, President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, who was present with two large trunks full of books belonging to that Company.

The Committee examined no witnesses this afternoon.

J. Hubley Ashton, ex-Assistant Attorney General of the United States, was introduced as associate counsel with Perry for the Government.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

## CALDWELL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Committee on Privileges and Elections, investigating the case of Senator Caldwell, met at 1 o'clock, and discussed the propriety of forcing the production of private letters between Governor Carney and ex-Congressman Clarke. Senator Trumbull said that the case of Senator Caldwell was being investigated, and not the witnesses Carney and Clarke. He therefore was opposed to forcing the production of private letters between them. Senator Anthony concurred, but after some discussion the room was cleared to consider matters secretly.

The room was afterwards reopened, the Committee having decided that the letter must be produced. It detailed the corrupt bargains in the Caldwell election, and closed with the expression that an investigation should be made. The defence attempted to show a difference between the statements in Carney's letter and his sworn statements, but failed. A long and tedious cross-examination, however, was only confirmatory of the testimony already disclosed, that a great deal of money changed hands at the election now under investigation.

The cross-examination of ex-Governor Carney was continued. Saw Clarke in Cincinnati during the Convention in May. Think he stated he had shown that letter to one or two persons; saw him at Cincinnati after I had written that letter; telegraphed him to meet me; don't recollect who was present at Cincinnati when the conversation occurred between Clarke and myself about the Caldwell matter.

Q.—When Len. Smith, Scott, and Caldwell were in the parlor of the First National Bank, who made the first proposition to give or take $15,000?

A.—It must have been myself. They asked me to support them. I said I might be induced to do so for that amount; I presume I had told them I would not be a candidate; they asked me to go and devote my time and service to their benefit; there was a memorandum made of that agreement; I did not say when the $15,000 was mentioned, that I would give twice that amount if he would get out of my way. Smith came to my room when I arrived at Topeka. Scott asked me if I was going, and hoped we would make some arrangements. I said, if they wanted my services it was for them to say. He said he would write me a letter. I told him to be careful how he wrote it. He said: "Suppose you dictate it." I did so. The agreement was signed by myself. The conversation about the $40,000 took place in Topeka with Smith and Caldwell in the latter's own room at the Tift House. I saw some of my friends in behalf of Caldwell. I returned to Leavenworth after the election, and there was a banquet. I presided at the banquet and sent some of the invitations.

To Mr. Carker—You proposed to me if I would become a candidate you would support me, and I had no question but what you could secure votes enough. Mr. Caldwell told me in the fall of 1871, in his house in Leavenworth, that the Kansas Pacific Railroad would have to give him money before they could get any favorable legislation from Congress; that as soon as he reached Washington he would take good care that they got no legislation until they did pay him. My impression was that the sum was $30,000, but I would not say that he named the sum. It either came from John Perry, President of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, or from somebody else.

Question—At what time did Smith tell you that he had got $10,000 in currency from the Kansas Pacific Company.

Answer—A very short time before the vote was taken in the Legislature.

Senator Carpenter—I should think the people out there would like to have a Senator elected every day.

The witness—I know Len Smith told me he had provided some money for members at the time of the banquet; that a good many were coming there, and expected some money. He said he had to raise considerable money for members to pay for certain arrears; that currency was very scarce, and he did not know how to do it, and he was afraid he would have to disappoint certain men. I don't know that he mentioned any person.

#### SMITH'S TESTIMONY.

Len Smith sworn—I never had such a conversation about currency as stated by General Carney. I heard the Governor's statement.

#### CLARKE'S EVIDENCE.

Sidney Clarke examined by Senator Hill—I showed the letter to Senator Logan, but never to Senator Hill to my recollection, and Senator Hill never spoke to me about the affair until I came here to attend the present investigation.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### SENATE.

#### PROHIBITION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Mr. WILSON presented the petition of Wendell Phillips and others for a prohibitory liquor law.

#### BOSTON RELIEF.

Mr. CARPENTER, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted a majority report adverse to the bill for the relief of sufferers by the Boston fire.

Mr. EDWARDS, for himself, submitted a minority report in favor of the bill. Both were ordered printed.

#### THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely several bills to amend the Bankrupt law. The Committee, he said, did not mean to express any opinion on the merits of these bills, but reported them adversely, because they would probably be superseded by a new bill on the subject.

Mr. WRIGHT, from a majority of the Judiciary Committee, reported a new bill in relation to the Bankrupt law. The bill repeals the Bankruptcy act of March 2, 1867, and all supplementary and amendatory acts, said repeal to take effect on the 1st day of next July, provided that the repeal shall not in any way affect any proceedings in bankruptcy commenced before the 1st day of next July.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Attorney General to report to the Senate, as early as practicable, the operations of that Department of Justice for the past fiscal year, together with such information touching the operations of the present year as may be available.

#### GOVERNMENT LANDS.

Bills were introduced fixing $2.50 the minimum price at which the Government shall sell all the lands remaining to the United States, within the limits of grants for rail or wagon roads, excepting lands within the indemnity limits, and the claims of pre-emption settlers, and the privileges accorded by the existing homestead laws to soldiers and sailors.

#### THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

By Mr. ANTHONY—Directing the Postmaster General, with the consent of the President, to contract with the lowest bidder, within three months after sixty days' public notice, for carrying the mails between San Francisco and Australia and New Zealand, touching at the Sandwich and Navigation Islands, service to be performed monthly for ten years, from July 1, 1874, in first-class American-built steamships of not less than 2,000 tons burthen, and at a compensation not exceeding $225,000 per annum. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

#### THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. STEWART offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to inquire into and report to the Senate, as soon as practicable, the cost of the construction and present market value of the existing telegraph lines now in successful operation within the United States, and the character of the franchises and special privileges connected with them.

Mr. CONKLING said he wished to offer an amendment to the resolution, and it was laid over.

#### THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Mr. CORBETT offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate with information as to the condition of the business of the Department of Customs, the amount of force employed, and what increase is necessary to put the business and accounts of the Department in a proper condition.

#### THE SUPREME COURT.

On motion of Mr. CARPENTER, the House amendment to the bill, fixing the time for the beginning of the annual session of the United States Supreme Court was concurred in. The bill is therefore passed.

#### THE TEN-SLOOP BILL.

Mr. CRAGIN called up the House bill to authorize the construction of six steam vessels-of-war. The amendment reported by the Naval Committee is to increase the number to ten. Mr. Cragin stated briefly the condition of the Navy, and urged that more naval vessels were required by the best interests of the country.

Mr. HAMILTON (Maryland) opposed the bill. He read a statement of the number of war-vessels now in commission, and argued that there was no necessity for an increase.

Mr. COLE thought that six additional vessels would be enough, and that there was a greater need for legislature to promote our commerce than to increase our navy.

Messrs. SEWARD, STOCKTON, MORRILL (Maine), and BAYARD advocated the bill. Pending action on the bill, the Senate

Adjourned.

### HOUSE.

#### NEW BILLS.

A number of bills were introduced and referred. Bills were introduced providing for bringing suits for claims against the United States in the United States Circuit Courts for the distribution of the Geneva award.

By Mr. VOORHEES—Organizing the Indian Territory of Oklahoma.

By Mr. EAMES—To repeal the law taxing deposits in savings banks.

By Mr. SPEER—To fix the date of soldiers not heard from.

By Mr. DUKE—Making liquorice, etc., used in the manufacture of tobacco and snuff, free of duty.

#### CONTESTANTS' EXPENSES.

The call of the States for bills being concluded, Mr. POLAND offered a resolution to pay to members who have got their seats as the result of contested elections, the sums necessarily expended in the contest for the seats, whether they had been contestants or contestees. Adopted—Yeas, 89, nays, 85.

A motion to reconsider the vote was laid on the table—yeas, 90; nays, 88—in the midst of some excitement arising out of a statement made by Mr. HAWLEY (Conn.) that several members who were directly interested had voted. It turned out, however, that all those members whom he alluded to either had not voted, or were not immediately interested, with the exception of two, who thereupon withdrew their votes.

#### BILLS REFERRED.

Bills were further introduced and referred, as follows:

By Mr. BUTLER (Mass.)—To punish pretended counterfeiters of United States currency and coin.

By Mr. COBURN—To provide that no person shall be promoted in the army who is addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors or drugs.

#### INTERNAL WATER LINES.

On motion of Mr. NEGLEY, it was ordered, by a vote of 146 to 30, that on the 13th of February the Committee on Commerce shall be authorized to report a bill relating to lines of internal water communication.

#### SOUTHERN CENSUS-TAKERS.

Mr. YOUNG (Georgia) introduced, and the House passed, under suspension of the rules, a bill to pay what is due to the census-takers of the census of 1860 residing in the Southern States, whose payment was withheld on account of the war or on account of their disloyalty.

#### GOAT ISLAND.

Mr. RANDALL moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution, alleging, in a very long preamble, that the Goat Island bill, passed by the House at the last session, was passed under various representations, and requesting the Senate to return the bill to the House. Negatived—yeas, 94; nays, 76; less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

#### THANKS.

WILLIAM R. ROBERTS (New York) introduced a concurrent resolution, giving the thanks of Congress to Captain David Ritchie, of the revenue steamer Moccasin, and the officers and men under his command, for their heroic and humane action in saving 42 lives and receiving 17 dead bodies from the wreck of the steamer Metis, on Long Island Sound, on the 31st of August, 1872. Passed.

#### MILITARY MATTERS.

On motion of Mr. COBURN, the business of the Military Committee was made the special order for the 19th of February.

#### THE BANKRUPT ACT.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill defining the true intent and meaning of the act of the 8th of June, 1872, amending the Bankrupt act, to be to make the exemptions under it the same as are allowed in the various States.

Mr. HAZELTON (Wis.) moved as a substitute therefor one repealing the Bankrupt law entirely. Carried,—129 to 60,—and under a suspension of the rules the repealing bill passed.

#### FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Mr. SARGENT presented a resolution of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, and the petition of 1,500 citizens asking Congress by appropriate legislation to protect women citizens in the several States of the Union in their right to vote.

Adjourned.

## ANOTHER TRAGEDY.

### A Printer Deliberately Shoots a Fellow-Workman in His Room—A Woman at the Bottom of the Affair.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—On Sunday evening, Clarence Lockwood and Marshal McGruder, both compositors, and boarding at the house of Mrs. Hammond, No. 144 Madison street, quarrelled about an insult said to have been offered by the former to a female boarder, Miss Annie Brown, and struck each other. McGruder remarked he would not fight Lockwood on the Sabbath, but that he would shoot him like a dog to-day. Finding that Lockwood kept his room, this evening, he burst open the door and deliberately fired two shots at him, wounding him in the abdomen. McGruder, swearing that he would shoot anyone who interfered with him, then descended to the basement, and coolly sat down to supper. A police officer was called in, who allowed him to conclude his meal, and, after disarming him, took him to the Seventh Precinct Station House. Lockwood was removed to Bellevue Hospital in a dying condition, and the Coroner was notified to take his ante-mortem deposition.

### A Horrible Domestic Tragedy.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 20.—A horrible murder was committed near the Penitentiary on Saturday night. Enoch Jackson, colored, while asleep was knocked on the head with a dray pin and killed by his wife and another woman. After they had succeeded in killing him, they threw the body into the fire. Soon after the wife called a neighbor, stating that when she retired Enoch was sitting by the fire, and that she was awakened by a strange smell in the room, and discovered her husband in the fire; that he had no doubt fallen in. The body was dragged out, when it was discovered that the man had been murdered. The children, who were sleeping in the room, state that the mother and another women first knocked Enoch in the head, and then threw the body in the fire. Enoch was a drayman. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body to day, and rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by blows inflicted by his wife and another woman, who afterwards threw the body in the fire. Both the women are in jail.

## NEW YORK.

### A Cleaning Up in the District Attorney's Office—Stokes—Phelps, Dodge & Co.—Personal—Violation of the Excise Law—Shipwreck—Will of S. N. Pike—Samana Bay—Miscellaneous Local News.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The clerks in the office of the new United States District Attorney were busy to-day inspecting a large pile of official papers, including old revenue complaints, forfeited bail bonds, and records of unsettled suits. These were taken out of musty closets and pigeon-holes, and, when placed on a table, filled a broad space several feet in length. It is understood there is to be a general overhauling of all unfinished cases, preparatory to having them taken up at the next criminal term of the Circuit Court, in February. Scores of indictments, that have been nearly forgotten, will be revived.

It is not believed in well-informed circles here that the suit against Phelps, Dodge & Co. has been compromised, or that it can be.

Samuel Gibbs, colored cadet from Florida, where his father is Secretary of State, who was admitted to West Point last June, failed to pass the January examination, and left the Academy for home to-day. He is a full-blooded African, and proved an exceedingly dull scholar, though not more so, perhaps, than nineteen white cadets, who failed under the same ordeal, and will also retire to private life.

Stokes said to a reporter to-day that Mr. Tremaine has no doubt that a new trial will be granted, on account of the irregular course of certain jurors. Stokes insists that he has no suicidal notion, and that no bottle was found in his cell except an empty cologne bottle. "If hanging has got to come," he remarked, "I am ready for it." He complains of being bored excessively by visitors.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—William A. Pile, Minister to Venezuela, has arrived in this city.

Eight liquor dealers were arrested in Brooklyn yesterday for violation of the Excise law.

The schooner Henrietta, formerly young Bennett's yacht, is lost. On the 16th ult. she was driven ashore near Honduras and totally wrecked. Her crew were saved.

The estate of the late S. N. Pike, of Cincinnati, is sworn to in the petition for a probate of his will as being worth $2,500,000. By the will, after providing liberally for his widow, the property is devised in trust, to be divided equally between four surviving children, one son and three daughters, two of whom are minors. The only bequests made are $1,000 a year for life to his brother, S. M. Pike, and a debt of $1,300 to another brother, Henry Pike. The executors named in the instrument are Samuel Creighton, of Dayton, Ohio; Emanuel J. Miller, of Cincinnati; Joseph Tilney, of New York; William R. Williamson, of Cincinnati. The subscribing witnesses are W. G. Tholsen and Charles W. Spooner. The names of the witnesses are given without their residence, contrary to the laws of this State. Return day for probate was Saturday last, but owing to the fact that one of the witnesses has died since its execution, and the other is at present in Europe, where a commission will be sent to take his deposition, some delay will necessarily ensue before the will will be admitted to proof and record.

The proposed meeting of the Samana Bay Commission, to have been held to-day, is postponed owing to the absence of several prominent men, including Dr. Howe. It probably takes place within two days.

The Western Union Telegraph Company made a reduction of 25 per cent in the rates from this city to points between Chattanooga, Atlanta, New Orleans, and Vicksburg. Other telegraph lines follow suit.

The *Post* says Phelps, Dodge & Co. have determined to sue the *Sun* for libel in stating that they are guilty of deliberate fraud.

The bail of the accused "fire bug" Kidd was to-day fixed at $10,000, and he was committed for action of the Grand Jury.

Ernest Nelke, charged with robbing the mails in Germany, confessed his guilt, and was remanded for extradition.

It is proved that cerebro-spinal meningitis is no more prevalent among horses than usual at this season of the year.

One Jones, a draughtsman in the employ of the Erie Road, was robbed and murdered in a Jersey City street, last night. Two arrests.

Comptroller Green sent, to-day, to Mayor Havemeyer a communication in which it is urged that, to secure a reduction of taxes in 1873, prompt legislation is necessary. Mr. Green states that the reduction of taxation in 1872 was over $8,000,000 from that in 1871, and that this year, if his suggestion for prompt legislation be carried out, a further reduction of $6,500,000 can be effected. The Comptroller submits the draft of a bill to be presented to the Legislature. He states that the proposed reduction relates to the current ordinary expenses of the government, and will not affect the progress of public improvements.

Bail was forfeited in the case of Mrs. Fanny Hyde, and she will be confined in the Kings County Jail until her trial for the murder of George Watson can proceed.

The second trial of Dr. Irish has been set for an early day.

The dwellings in Brooklyn, bounded by New York avenue, Degraw, and Sackett streets, and Brooklyn avenue, are completely surrounded by water and untenable since the late rains and thaw.

The Coroner's jury, to-day, in the case of Maria Shefflin, rendered a verdict that she came to death by violence at the hands of her husband, George Shefflin. He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A reporter attempted to interview Prof. Tyndall on superheated steam. The Professor said the question can be settled at any time by half a day's practical experimenting. He declines to give his theory until he sees the experiments.

## TWEED.

### Proceedings in the Trial of the "Boss," Yesterday—Garvey's Testimony.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—In the Tweed case, this morning, Garvey was cross-examined at length, touching his own implication in the ring frauds. Counsel made a strong effort to extort from the witness the fact that he was to be given immunity in consideration of turning State's evidence. The witness didn't acknowledge that any such arrangement existed, but said that he was told by O'Conor that if he told the truth on the stand no harm would come to him.

Garvey testified to his leaving the country at the time of the ring revelations, under the name of O'Donnell; returned under the name of Jaffers. He considered himself slightly culpable in connection with the frauds.

Judge Davis declined to hear the details of Garvey's voyages, and said it was sufficiently transparent that Garvey's testimony was that of a man who had been promised protection.

Garvey further testified that when he went to Europe he was worth over a million of dollars, acquired between 1868 and 1871, and said he always intended to return, but that his friends told him they would not fight his battles for him unless he went away. Upon being questioned as to who these friends were, he said they were Tweed, Sweeney, Connolly, and Hank Smith.

Query—Was Mayor Hall one of them?

Answer—He was embraced in the lot, but couldn't say he expected Hall to fight his battles for him. Recess.

After recess, Garvey, on cross-examination, stated that the whole amount of his claims, real and fictitious, was $200,000. The real ones might be about $90,000. The value of his wife's diamonds and jewelry in September, 1871, was about $12,000. Tweed presented him with some articles in silver on his marriage, which he still has. There was no agreement to extricate him from his troubles if he gave evidence. He was worth about $100,000 in 1868.

The question as to the details of the property was excluded, and exceptions taken. The witness stated that within the last year he brought a claim against Tweed for $20,000. It was settled by striking off the item of $20,000 for work done at Greenwich.

The witness admitted that certain receipts produced were for payments made by Tweed for work at Greenwich. One check for $20,000 he said he never had in his hand before, but admitted on the paper being reversed that the indorsement was his. Garvey sustained the cross-examination more cooly than was expected, but he caused frequent bursts of laughter by his querulous objections to being tied down to strictly direct answers. He spoke of the city officials as the "quartette." He had everything entered, day and date, on a memorandum book. He must be worth nearly a million dollars from his statements. The last item he was examined about was one of $119,000 for building a house for Dick Connolly on Fifth avenue, of which he received $14,000 for labor and materials. He never, to his recollection, told the Grand Jury that he received a cent improperly from Tweed. Various receipts, passed to Tweed by Garvey for sums ranging from $2,000 to $30,000 during 1868 and 1870, were put in by the defence as a part of the proof that what Garvey represents as the margin allowed him by Tweed on bills against the city were really paid directly by Tweed himself, and not by the city. The cross-examination will be resumed to-morrow.

## THE INDIAN WAR.

### A Battle with the Modocs in Oregon—The Soldiers Compelled to Retreat—Many Apaches Sent to their Happy Hunting Grounds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—A despatch from Yreka to-day states that a messenger had just arrived at that place from the headquarters of General Wheaton, commanding the troops in the action against the Modoc Indians. A severe battle was fought last Friday. The troops, under command of Wheaton, were two hundred and fifty regulars, two companies of Oregon volunteers; twenty-five California riflemen, commanded by Captain Fairchild, and a few Klumats Indians, altogether about four hundred men. The battle took place near the eastern shore of Tule Lake. On Thursday Captain Bernard went around the north end of the lake, to the east side, and to the east of Captain Jack's position. He was to advance against Captain Jack from the east, and General Wheaton from the southwest The forces of the latter were to be under cover of the fire of the howitzers. On Thursday night such a dense fog enveloped the country that one could not see forty rods. The two forces were then about twelve miles apart, though to communicate with each other it was necessary to go a much greater distance. On Friday morning Captain Bernard opened the battle against Captain Jack, who had about two hundred warriors concealed among the rocks along a line two miles in length. General Wheaton heard the firing and had no alternative but move to the aid of Capt Bernard, without the fire of the howitzers. The troops fought an unseen foe from 8 a. m. to dark under a terrific fire, during which scarcely one Indian was seen. The loss to the troops is forty killed and wounded; the loss of the Modocs is unknown. The troops were finally obliged to retreat to their camps. Bernard's forces bore the brunt of the battle, and suffered terribly. All the cavalry fought on foot. Among the killed are Frank Trimble, J. R. Brown, Oregon; and G. W. Roberts was mortally wounded. Captain Perry, of the regulars, was seriously, and Lieutenant Kyle, slightly, wounded. The movement is called a forced reconnoissance of Captain Jack's position. His leaders say it will take 1,000 men to dislodge him from Lava Lieds. The troops for the present will only try to prevent the Modocs from raiding on the settlements, and wait for reinforcements.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—Additional reports from the scene of Friday's battle with the Modocs give the whites known as killed, 10; wounded, 30. Lieutenant Roberts, of Fairchild's command, cannot live. The Modocs fought naked, and with the greatest desperation, springing from rock to rock, and picking off soldiers, obliging many to hide themselves till darkness afforded means of escape. The troops made several charges along the line of the lava-bed, but were repulsed. Captain Jack has the strongest natural position in the country. The howitzers could not be used to any advantage, owing to the dense fog.

Captain Price, commanding Company 8 of the Fifth Cavalry, returned to Prescott, Arizona, from a fifteen days' scout near the mouth of Black Canyon, where he had a fight with the Apaches, of whom five were killed and three escaped. Near the head of Black Canyon he had another fight and killed thirty-six Apache Tonto warriors. Since the last report, the troops, operating from Camp Verde, have killed thirteen warriors.

## A JESUIT SENSATION.

### The German Theatre in New York Raided Upon by the Police for Producing an Anti-Jesuit Drama—Bismarck's Quarrel with the Jesuits Transferred to Manhattanville.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Are Police Captains dramatic censors in New York, and is Bismarck's quarrel with the Jesuits to break out in America, are questions that have suddenly appeared here to agitate the community. The suppression of the new German play entitled "Secrets of New York; or, The Jesuits in America," at the Stadt Theatre, last night, was effected by Police Captain Ward, at the instigation of several indignant Catholic priests, who had knowledge in advance of its text ridiculing Jesuitism. Captain Ward's action was wholly illegal, but what will be his punishment remains to be seen. The manager of the Stadt Theatre said to-day that the suppressed drama is constructed on the plan of "The Streets of New York," introducing a great deal of sensational business, which a few shreds of plot and dialogue serve to bind together into a story. The villain of the piece is a Jesuit priest, and one of the principal sensational scenes is a Jesuit cloister, introducing a secret communication of fathers. Scenes in Fifth Avenue, a burning ferry boat in the North River, an express train crossing the stage, and a counterfeit money factory are other features. The law prohibiting Sunday dramatic performance is so constructed that the manager of the theatre was advised by counsel that its penal clauses could be evaded by not using a drop curtain. Captain Ward, with the Sunday act in his hand, called upon Herr Rubino, the manager, and forbade the performance. It was in vain that the manager attempted to explain that no infraction of the law was intended or would be made. The Captain construed the act according to his light, and refused to stay his arrest until after the performance. The matter was sprung upon the manager after most of the seats in the theatre had been disposed of, and a large audience had assembled. The suspended play was produced to-night at the same theatre to an immense audience, and will be continued during the week. The manager will legally contest the action of the police authorities.

### Murders in Kentucky and Arkansas.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 20.—Last evening, at Shelby City, in Boyle County, Ky., a desperado named Bill Wilson, went into the drug store of Cal. Williamson, and in cold blood shot and killed the latter's son, John Williamson. He was accompanied by another desperado, named Drey. Both made their escape on horseback. There is great excitement at Shelby City over the bloody deed. Wilson has killed four men, and is now evading the reward offered for him by the State.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 20.—Henry Smith killed Jackson Pike, with a knife, at a negro dance, twelve miles below here, on Saturday night. Both are colored. The murderer escaped.

### The Wharton Poisoning Case.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 20.—The only new facts developed in the Wharton trial to-day were in the testimony of Mrs. Charles Frick, sister-in-law of Vanness, who testified to having tasted the milk on Sunday afternoon, the 25th of Juno, which was brought from the refrigerator in Mrs. Wharton's cellar to be given to Vanness. The milk, she said, when tasted was as bitter as gall. Mrs. Wharton then brought fresh milk, which the witness tasted and found sweet. About twenty minutes afterwards the witness was taken suddenly very sick with retching, extreme nausea, and vomiting, and called in a physician. Mrs. Wharton came where she was, and assured her there was nothing in the milk, as she had tasted it herself.

# OUR IRON INTERESTS.

## The Lake Superior Mineral Region.

## Early History---The Jesuit Fathers---Geographical and Topographical Features.

## The Ores---Their Classification---The Mines, Etc., Etc.

SECOND ARTICLE.

### HISTORICAL.

The Jesuit missionaries were the first white men who visited Lake Superior. They went where duty called them, and, the more arduous the labor, the more repulsive the region, to which they were ordered by their superiors, the greater the personal merit. "The heavier the cross, the brighter the crown," was the legend inscribed where every day they "turned the page to read it." Many of them were learned men, and some of them had been accustomed to lives of luxury. They knew of the vast mineral wealth of the region, but they had no means of making the knowledge available, even if their thoughts had not been turned to what they supposed to be nobler duties, and the laying up of more imperishable riches than were hidden under these bleak hills. After them, by a long interval, came the white traders in the employ of the American Fur Company, who knew of the existence of iron ore as early as 1830. But Indians had known from time immemorial of the existence of iron and copper in the vast region which they used as a hunting-ground, and had made some use of the copper, which occurred in native purity, and could be easily utilized. Professor Charles T. Jackson, after whom the oldest mine in the Marquette District is named, says, in his report to the Secretary of the Interior, made in 1849, that, when he first visited Lake Superior, in the summer of 1844, he obtained from Mr. P. B. Barbeau, then a trader at Sault Ste. Marie, a fine specimen of specular iron, which that gentleman had received from an Indian Chief. The red dignitary told him that, somewhere between Keweenaw Bay and the Menomonee, there existed a vast mountain of this ore. He told this to Mr. Lyman Pray, of Charlestown, Mass., who came the next summer to the region, and was guided by the son of the Chief to the place, L'Anse being the starting-point. The mountain was discovered, and Mr. Pray travelled round it, a distance of four miles, finding only the same kind of ore, and no rocks. He informed Professor Jackson of the extent of his discovery, but made no effort to gain possession of the land, or to develop the locality. It is thought by some that this discovery was not within the territory which is at present the scene of active mining operations. The ores near where the Jackson Mines was afterwards opened were found by Mr. Joseph Stacy, of Maine, the same year. Mr. Barbeau, a trader, of Negaunee, Upper Peninsula, also claims to have been one of the original discoverers. Various other pioneers of the region are anxious to share in the honor, but their names are not essential to this brief historical episode. In 1846, the first ore was taken from the Jackson Mine, "packed" on the backs of mules to the mouth of the Carp, a small river emptying into the lake near Marquette, and thence carried by way of the Sault Ste. Marie to Detroit. In the same year, the Jackson Company was organized, and Mr. P. M. Everett, one of its incorporators, came to Lake Superior, and located the Jackson mines, under land permits from the Secretary of War. Some of the ore was carried by Mr. Everett, by way of the Carp and the Sault, to Detroit. A small quantity was sent to Pittsburgh, and declared worthless by the iron-masters of that city. The first true opening of the mine was made in 1846.

The first operations in the iron regions required a good deal of hardihood. They were uncertain financial ventures, and the surroundings gave them a tinge of romance. The largest of the Northwestern cities were then mere villages. Nearly the whole of Wisconsin and Michigan was covered with an unbroken forest. Lake navigation was in its infancy. Comparatively few vessels were seen upon Lake Michigan, and, as for that great unknown Arctic sea north of the Upper Peninsula, a sail was scarcely ever reflected from its uneasy waters. A few people had ventured into the copper region, a hundred miles from Marquette. In all the region known as the iron district, there was not at that time a population to exceed fifty souls. The forests were as yet untouched. There was not a road through any portion of the region, and the iron ore, heavy and cumbersome at the best, lay, at its nearest point, fourteen miles distant from the shore. The Sault Ste. Marie Canal was not completed until about ten years later. It is not surprising, therefore, that, for the first decade, the iron interest languished. The mines were worked under many disadvantages, and did business in a small way, and with small and varying profits. The merchants of Detroit had to take the pig iron of the Lake Superior furnaces in payment of their dues, and the material accumulated upon the docks of that city in large quantities. When the war had raised the price of iron, the merchants sold that which they had received as payment in kind, at a large advance, and iron-mining and the export of ores became at once profitable. Thenceforward the iron region steadily developed, until it attained its present gigantic proportions.

### GEOGRAPHICAL.

From the Sault Ste. Marie to Marquette, a distance of a little over a hundred miles, the general direction of the southern shore of Lake Superior is west. Between Marquette and the copper peninsula, Keeweenaw Bay forms a deep indentation. The point of the peninsula, which rounds toward the east like a bended bow, is but a little west of north of Marquette. Huron Bay laps like a slender silver tongue into the land, divided only by a narrow strip of highland from the larger bay just mentioned. From Marquette to L'Anse, at the head of the larger bay, the shore describes almost a semi-circle. Within this segment, iron exists only in scattering deposits whose wealth is not yet determined. The iron range forms the sector of this segment, although not absolutely touching either Marquette or L'Anse, which are the extremeties. The Huron Mountains are a picturesque range of hills, beginning at the end of the peninsula which divides the two bays, and intersecting the iron range not far from L'Anse. The latter range continues beyond the head of Keeweenaw Bay, and is lost in the wilds of Northern Wisconsin. The Menomonee iron range crosses the Marquette iron range not far southwest of L'Anse, and appears in the vicinity of Bayfield.

### GEOLOGICAL.

Iron exists only in very ancient geologic formations, and closely associated with the primitive rocks. The rocks of the iron region are of various kinds, such as "argillite, talcose, chloritic, hornblende-schists, quartzites, and occasionally dolomites, all of which are supposed to be of metamorphic origin, intermingled with rocks whose igneous origin can hardly be doubted, consisting of felspar and hornblende, forming greenstone or dolorite; or, where silica abounds, forming syenite; or serpentine, where magnesia is in excess." All of which means that iron was deposited when the world was in its infancy, before the first faint signs of vegetable life were apparent, and when little other land upon the continent beside the Lake Superior region appeared above the boundless ocean that covered it. The region is bounded on the north and south by a series of crystalline rocks, in which granite largely predominates. The general direction of the range is east and west, although it is subject to minor deviations, and the highest culminating points are 1,000 feet above the level of the lake. The ores occur in close proximity to the greenstone, an igneous rock that constitutes a large proportion of the hills of the region. They seem to form a stratum, if the term can be so used, although not as continuous as those of the rocks with which they are associated. The beds of ore have sometimes a thickness of 4,000 or 5,000 feet, and can be distinctly traced for more than a mile. The finest qualities of ore are found in "pockets;" that is, in cavities of the formation, of irregular shape and size. The area of the iron deposits is about 150 miles in length, with a variable width of from six to seventy miles. All the iron deposits of the world are to the Marquette district as mere shreds and patches to an entire garment.

### SUPERFICIAL VIEW OF THE COUNTRY.

From what has just been said, it will be inferred by the casual reader that the term "range" is hardly used in its ordinary acceptation. Such is really the case. The range is, in reality, a high plateau broken up into minor elevations and depressions, and varying greatly in width. The first impression made upon the winter-tourist arriving at Negaunee are not agreeable. Launched out upon the platform of the depot at midday in winter, perhaps with a severe snow-storm prevailing,—for it snows, on the average, nine days out of ten along the southern shore of the lake,—he sees before him an exceedingly shabby village and a very wintry landscape. Negaunee was built by the Jackson Mining Company to shelter their workmen. It is, therefore, strictly a mining town, with the usual characteristics. The average domicil is small and comfortable, but far from showy. The streets and walks are encumbered with snow, the limited amount of travel not making a perfect clearance necessary. Saloons are sufficiently numerous to please the most bibulous. A few neat residences, more ambitious than the rest, indicate the homes of the magnates. The eye glances into the valley in which the business streets are situated, then rises to the height beyond, crowned by an unpretending church or two, with white spires faintly contrasted with the snowy hills in the distance. The Catholics still strive after the old supremacy which they acquired over the Hurons; and a Romish Bishop, having his home at Marquette, wields an icy crosier over the Upper Peninsula. About the village are seen hills, mostly bare of the primeval forests that covered them. The wood has nearly all gone into the smelting furnaces of the district. The stumps remain, but are gracefully draped with the all-pervading snow. The hills have the same prevailing outline. They are simply eminences of from 100 to 500 feet in height, sometimes detached, sometimes in short ranges, now rising in gentle declivity, now more abrupt, and sometimes precipitous, the cliffs appearing. A vista of several miles in length reveals the same characteristics; all along it are seen the same knobby protuberances, composed principally of iron, but covered with a thin layer of earth, forests, and sometimes rocks. Between the hills are occasionally valleys of some extent, filled with a black deposit called peat, and thick-set with maple, hemlock, birch, and tamarac. The valleys are only depressions in the folds of the rock and iron beds, for the layers have all been contorted and convoluted by a great lateral pressure in some far-off, misty geologic epoch. Iron can be found in the valleys, but it is covered with the wash and sediment of centuries, and cannot now be profitably worked. All the iron in this vast region will, undoubtedly, in time, come out of the beds on demand.

If the traveller is going to Marquette, he drops down nearly a thousand feet in 13 miles, the railroad passing along the edges, and winding about the bases, of such hills as those described. If he is going westward, the cars take him through a belt of country presenting a succession of similar views, whose timber has found its way into the coal-kiln's that, like whited sepulchres, glimmer along the route. The mines lie immediately upon the main line of the railroad, or upon short spurs from the main line, of from one to five miles in extent. There is little to vary the view in winter, except now and then a deeper valley, a more abrupt precipice, or the fantastic form of snow-covered pines and hemlocks. A thoroughly Arctic landscape could scarcely be more unattractive, for it would possess elements of beauty wanting in this desolate region in winter.

### IRON ORES.

The people of the iron localities are much given to amateur geology. They "chatter stony names," and squander iron learning with a recklessness that can only come from much profusion and great familiarity. A stranger stands astonished and abashed before this outpouring of technical knowledge. It is a pleasant sight to see an adolescent citizen of Marquette sharply scanning a piece of rock of extremely commonplace appearance, and enunciating his opinions in regard to its being a "magnetic oxide," or a "specular hematite." But he is born to this metallic superiorty, and cannot help it. There is no stupid agriculture to distract the attention and divert the talk. Mining is the vigorous life of the country, and the people think and speak of little else. All iron ores consist almost entirely of oxygen in combination with iron,—the first substance being in ratio to the second approximately as 1 to 2. Silicon, manganese, magnesium, sulphur, and phosphorus are also found connected with the metal in small proportions. To eliminate the latter requires a good deal of scientific knowledge, and not a little persevering labor. The term "hematite" is applied to the red ores, or to those which give a red streak when scratched with a harder substance. The word is derived from the Greek *aima*, blood. The ancients knew five varieties. Theophrastus says: "And the Hæmatite, or Bloodstone, which is of a dense, solid texture, dry, or, according to its nature, seeming as if formed of concreted blood." Some hæmatites have a metallic lustre, and are then called "specular iron,"—the term simply meaning "lustrous." Some are soft, and have a more decided crimson cast. These are called red ochre, or red chalk, and have some value as a pigment. Many houses about the Jackson Mine at Negaunee are painted with this substance, mixed in the usual manner. They have about the shade of the red sandstone with which our citizens are familiar. The magnetic ores are dark in color, and give a black streak when scratched. They are not found in the eastern end of the iron range, but begin about 15 miles from Negaunee, extending thence westward. The mines in the vicinity of Lake Michigamme consist of vast deposits of the magnetic ores, which will soon furnish a large portion of the iron of the region.

### TECHNICAL.

We give here the generally received classification of the ores of the Marquette iron district:

A. The most valuable, so far as developed, is the specular hematite, which is a very pure anhydrous sesqui-oxyde, giving a red powder, and yielding in the blast furnace from 60 to 70 per cent of metallic iron, which is slightly red short. The ore occurs both slaty and granular, or massive. It is often banded or interlaminated with a bright red quartz or jasper, and is then called "mixed ore."

B. The next in order of importance is probably the soft hematite, which much resembles the brown hematite (Limonite) of Pennsylvania and Connecticut. This ore is generally found associated with the harder ores, from which many suppose it is formed by partial decomposition or disintegration. It contains some water, chemicaly combined—is porous in structure—yields 45 to 55 per cent in the furnace, and is more easily reduced than any other ore of the district. It forms an excellent mixture with the speculars. There are several varieties of this ore. That found at the Jackson, Lake Superior, and New England is associated with the specular, while the Foster bed is several miles removed from any known deposit of that ore, and has probably a different origin. The Winthrop is of this character, and is one of the best hematites.

C. The magnetic ore of the district has thus far only been found to the west of the other ores,—at the Washington, Edwards, Champion, Republic, Spurr, and Michigamme Mines—at which none of the other varieties have been found except the specular, into which the magnetic sometimes passes, the powder being from black to purple, then red. It is not improbable that they may be varieties of the same ore, as they are much alike in richness, nature of iron, and geological structure. This view is much strengthened by the fact that the specular ore is often found in octahedral crystals, which form is well known to belong exclusively to the magnetic oxyde; hence it is probable that our specular deposits were once magnetic, which by some metamorphic action have been robbed of one-ninth their oxygen, which would make them, chemically, hematites.

D. The flag ore is a slaty or schistose silicious hematite, containing rather less metallic iron, and of more difficult reduction than either of the varieties above named. It is often magnetic, and sometimes banded with a dull red or white quartz. The iron is less red short, and harder, which is one of the best qualities of this ore, and the ore varies much in richness, and comparatively little has been shipped. It is, however, probably the most abundant ore in the district.

E. A somewhat silicious iron ore, containing a variable amount of oxyde of manganese, is found at several points, accompanying the flag ore. This ore is unquestionably of great value as a mixture.

The generally received geological theory of the origin of these ores is, that they were aqueous deposits, which have been highly metamorphosed. The masses are lens-shaped, varying much in thickness, on which the value of the mass chiefly depends. These masses are interstratified with a soft green slate, which always accompanies the specular and magnetic ores. Overlying these beds is usually found a quartz rock, which is probably one of the most recent of the district. Below the specular is a green stone, often slaty, and beneath this is one or more horizons of the flag ore, separated by crystalline schists. Next older than the flag ores is another quartzite, which seems to be sometimes replaced by a silicious marble. Yet older are the granite rocks, which are supposed to belong to the Laurentian system of Canada,—the schists above named including the ores belonging to the Huronide system. These rocks are much bent and folded, several axes, running nearly east and west, being plainly discernible.

### HOW THE MINING IS DONE.

Until within the last few years, there has been little done in the way of removing ore from its bed that could be called mining. When a rich deposit was discovered cropping out of a hillside, an open cut was made into it, and the ore taken out, and carried where needed. When the veins was interrupted, or the owner ceased to work it for any special reason, the "lead" was abandoned, and operations were commenced at some other point not far distant. This manner of working made necessary a large amount of "stripping,"—that is, the removal of superincumbent earth and rock,—which could, nevertheless, be afforded, the advantages of quarrying over mining being so great in reduced expenditure and convenience of operations. All the work incident to getting ready to mine for ore is called "dead work," and includes explorations (embracing only such searches for ore as are in progress from year to year at the mine, sinking shafts, drifts, and tunnels, roads for wagons, stripping earth and rock, or uncovering the ore, miscellaneous work, and minor improvements. The entire expense of dead work has been estimated at 74 cents per ton of ore produced, which equals 28 per cent of the whole cost. Quarrying is always the method employed in opening a new mine, and is more or less used at all the old. The rock is too near the surface for anything that seems like the ancient methods. Although mines are generally opened in a hillside, it is simply because the ore oftenest crops out in such positions. But operations are not unfrequently commenced in a hollow, or upon a surface comparatively level. The opening resembles nothing but the beginning of a stone-quarry. A few men are seen at work in a hole in the ground, prying, drilling, and blasting, while the water is pumped out by a steam engine, protected by an unpainted wooden shanty, standing not far distant. Such wintry labors seem to the stranger like a useless contest with Nature and the elements. When the ground has once been penetrated to a sufficient depth, mining in winter is as easy and comfortable as in summer, and would be as extensively carried on except for the dead lock in transportation.

At last the time comes when quarrying ceases to be advantageous, and legitimate mining becomes necessary. Then shafts are sunk, and tunnels, designed as permanent passages, are driven through the rock in a systematic manner, and with due regard to convenience of entrance and exit. These underground lanes and streets are repeated in series at different levels, and constitute a perfect network. Other tunnels,—or "drifts," in miner's language,—are made for "stoping." Stoping is a process of mining where several sets of miners follow one another along the floor of a tunnel, each excavating and running the ore for a given number of feet in depth below the level of the party preceding. This forms a series of "steps," from which wrod some intelligent etmologists of the district derive the name. The shafts having been sunk, the network of tunnels excavated, the regular work of mining proceeds. Where the ore is hard it is thrown out by drilling and blasting; where it is more or less soft, it is excavated with picks and bars, or even with the shovel. A keg of powder in the mines of red ore loosens from 50 to 120 tons on the average. In blasting, steel drills, and all the explosives known to scientific mining, are used. Along the permanent tunnels of the older mines, tracks are laid, and small locomotives are used in summer to run in and out the cars of the connecting railroads, especially those of the Chicago & Northwestern. The ore is sorted and loaded directly into the cars, almost at the place where it leaves its native bed. The cars are hauled out by the subterranean locomotives, switched on to the main track, and are then ready to be taken to the most distant furnaces fed by Lake Superior mines. The appliances for lifting the ore are "skips," and a large iron bucket. The first is a car holding something over a ton of ore, which runs upon an inclined railway to any depth required. The bucket, of course, drops perpendicularly. The locomotive is not used in winter, the tracks being artificially laid with snow, and the ores hauled out upon sleds. The most approved engines are used for hoisting and pumping purposes, and the engine-house is kept as clean as a ship's deck. They move the machinery beneath the surface with automatic precision, the distances from the top to the bottom being accurately gauged, and an ingenious system of signals used. The total cost of the hard ores delivered at the cars of the mine has been estimated at $2.64. One of the largest items in mining expenses is the employ of horses, which annually costs, with incidentals, $650 per animal.

### THE MINERS.

The miners are mostly of foreign birth. They are stout and healthy, and the mortality rate among them is extraordinarily low. The work has been so largely done in open cuts that it has gradually drawn into legitimate mining a class of men who would scarcely otherwise have engaged in underground labor. The nationality in three mines employing an aggregate of 600 men was as follows: Irish, 186; Cornish, 162; Swedes, 108; Canadians (French), 30; Americans, 30; Germans, 24; Norwegians, Danes, and Scots, 60. This estimate was made two years ago, since which time the number of Irish and Americans has relatively decreased, and the number of Swedes and Germans relatively increased. When occasional dulness has prevailed in the copper region,—which is not likely to recur speedily,—there has been a moderate accession of Cornishmen. An excess of any nationality is not to be desired for obvious reasons. The miners are well treated, and well housed in domiciles built and owned by the Company. They are governed by a Captain, who has been promoted from among themselves for general good character and ability, and who is very often a Cornishman. He delegates a portion of his authority to several Lieutenants, who supervise under him the various departments of labor incidental to the progress of the general work. The skilled miners do the sinking and "drifting" by contract, and make, clear of expenses, from $60 to $80 per month, as fortune directs their labors. Two men working together sometimes make $100 per month each. *Per contra*, miners occasionally have jobs so unprofitable that they are unable to pay the current expenses of living. Common labor is paid about at the rate of $1.75 per day. The price of labor is becoming equalized all over the world, and occasionally a miner returns to his old European *habitat*; but this is rare. Mechanics—that is, carpenters and machinists—are paid from $2.50 to $4 per day, according to the value of their individual labors.

# THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

A regular meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Reno in the chair. Commissioners Sheridan and Klokke were also present.

A communication was received from General Superintendent Washburn, stating that he had accepted the resignation of patrolman Peter Hoest, on the ground of ill health.

The Board contended that it was their privilege to accept resignations.

On motion of Commissioner Klokke, the Secretary was instructed to return the communication to Mr. Washburn, with instructions to present all resignations to the Board for acceptance.

Officer Michael McMahon, a special policeman on sixty days' probation, was not recommended for the full service of the department, having been guilty of intoxication and insulting a woman. He was not appointed.

Officer Patrick H. Owens, appointed as special policeman, and suspended pending a trial for murder, presented himself for reappointment. A communication was obtained from Superintendent Washburn, signed by Captain French, recommending Owen's reappointment. It was sent back to Mr. Washburn to be made out in due form.

The Board allowed a bill of $17 for fees in the suits of John Graham and Curtis A. Gunn against Elmer Washburn, Charles French, and Jonas M. Johnson, to recover certain gambling apparatus. The city will appeal the case.

The Board adjourned.

# EVANSTON MATTERS.

Dr. Lucius H. Bugbee, formerly President of the Northwestern Female College, and now of the Cincinnati Wesleyan Female College, is paying a visit to his old Evanston friends. He supplied the pulpit of the Methodist Church Sunday, both morning and evening.

An exhibition of views on glass, by means of a stereopticon, will be given to-morrow evening a Lyon's Hall. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Art class of the Ladies' College.

The Trustees of the village meet to-night in the office of Theodore Reese, the Secretary. Important business will be transacted.

The Vescilius Sisters will give one of their concerts in Lyon's Hall Thursday evening. It will be under the auspices of the Evanston Star Lecture Course.

The Pioneer Fire Company met Saturday night in their hall. The necessity of an alarm bell was discussed, and it was decided to be an urgent necessity. Colonel Wesley Brainerd stated that a suitable bell could be purchased and mounted for $100.

It was moved and carried that the Secretary draft a petition, to be submitted to the Village Trustees at their next meeting, calling their attention to the situation, and praying them to purchase an alarm bell.

New members were elected and proposed, after which the truck was taken out, and the members amused themselves by scaling the balconies of the hotel, and performing incredible feats.

# SAN FRANCISCO.

## Business Prospects---Commutation of the Sentence of a Murderer.

## Curious Utilization of Phonography---The Modoc War---A Breeze in Commercial Circles.

## Laura Fair's Libel Suit---Literary Matters.

*Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.*

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5, 1873.

The new year promises prosperity to California. Timely rains have scattered their beneficences through the grain and grazing districts of the State with unwonted prodigality, softening the soil for the plow and encouraging the herbage, and, as a natural result,

### THE TONE OF BUSINESS-CIRCLES

has materially improved. The storm of the last two weeks, whose conclusion has not yet been reached, has already given us ten inches of rain, which amount is likely to be largely increased by several heavy clouds that are now awaiting opportunities to poll their votes. And all of this water has descended so decorously that no damage has been done railroad, farm, or highway. The value of good crops will be enhanced by increased facilities for transportation of the products of the soil to San Francisco and other ports for shipment, as several of the local railroads projected within the last six months are to be completed in time to operate during the next season. Competition in home transportation is the present great need of the State,—a fact that the farming class and the people of the interior cities and towns now appreciate. The war against the Central Pacific Railroad is carried on by San Francisco and a few cities of lesser note, who hold meetings at regular intervals, and pass resolutions condemnatory of alleged outrageous swindling by that corporation. Meantime the counties unaffected by the Central view affairs through their respective industrial knot-holes, and bravely strive to work their own salvation. So much for the crops and kindred interests. The manufacturing prospects for the year are cheerful, and business of legitimate mining is pregnant with promise.

Socially, matters are not altogether lovely. The people and the leading journals long cried out, as with one voice, that

### LIFE WAS NOT HELD SACRED

in California, and apparently lamented that the mellow notes of the pistol rang out daily upon the balmy air,—throwing all the blame for the prevalent disregard of human life upon the Supreme Court, which, it was alleged, had allowed many members to escape through trivial legal technicalities; and yet, when the tribunal fulfilled its duty by refusing to grant a new trial for a scoundrel who had been twice convicted of murder by honest and intelligent jurors, enough pressure was brought to bear upon the Governor to secure a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life. The scaffold was ready for its legitimate victim, the noose hung limp and wide open, the fellow's coffin was at the jail door, the reporters' pencils were sharpened for faithful portrayal of the dying throes, and in three hours William Donovan, the slayer of an upright Contra Costa farmer, would have expiated his crime according to the sentence of the Court, had not Executive clemency intervened. Donovan's first wife died in childbirth, and his second, after being beaten and banged by him for three or four years, departed this earth in an illness born of his brutality. He was confined in jail for *delirium tremens* in Canada, several years ago, and, ever since that time, he has been subject to fits of so-called insanity, superinduced by a bad article of whiskey. Governor Booth, referring to his reasons for interfering in Donovan's case, says that he takes no stock in the insanity theory, and pardons the man in deference to a petition signed by several thousand citizens. The scaffold has been housed. Considering that there are about fifty murderers now awaiting trial in the State,—thirteen of them occupying quarters in the San Francisco County Jail,—this action by the Governor is not calculated to have a salutary effect upon the morals of the people. The sanitary condition of the State, aside from the danger of violent deaths since the commutation of Donovan's sentence, is very satisfactory. We have no epidemic, and no epizootic. Take things all in all, I really think we are favored.

### CURIOUS UTILIZATION OF PHONOGRAPHY.

Charles Sumner,—not the Senator, but a short-hand reporter for the County Court,—in a lecture on the popular uses and benefits of standard phonography, recently delivered here, related an interesting account of his experience of consulting physicians who want to diagnose chronic diseases, and called in the aid of the short-hand reporter. They were enabled to quickly dictate for record a full and complete description of the patient, within the ordinary calling time; and, in one instance, by such a dictation from Dr. David Wooster, in a very important case, a concurrent opinion was separately obtained from a baker's dozen of doctors. Without announcing his judgment as to the character of the disease, the Doctor rapidly daguerreotyped the appearance and symptoms of the man. Returning to his office, he stated to the reporter what was his conviction as to the ailment, and the appropriate remedies or ameliorating-applications, and the probabilities of recovery,—the reporter transcribing the picture of the patient. And, on independent examination of the test, thirteen other leading physicians rendered the same verdict as that pronounced in the case by the original inspector. For once—and probably because there was no personal contact—doctors did agree. With a single exception, they gave it as their opinion that the patient would die within a month. He lived twenty-seven days from the date of diagnosis. This is creditable alike to phonography and the medical profession.

### THE MODOC WAR.

At last accounts, the Modoc Indians, in Siskiyou County, were skulking about the lava-beds in pursuit of food,—a handfull of miserable, half-starved wretches, homeless, friendless, and hopeless. The armies of the United States were quartered around the lava-beds, at safe distances from the foe, and in position that promised continued good health and comfort to officers and men. When the last carrier left the scene of the expected battle, only one event of importance had occurred, and that did not involve any loss of life. It seems that a teamster in charge of a wagon-load of meerschaum pipes, tobacco, cologne, and canned jellies for one wing of the army, missed his way, and stumbled upon the Indians, who broke the fellow's head and walked away with the supplies. In future, the wagons will be escorted through the Indian country by two men. The heavy ordnance of the army is now *en route* for the lava-bed, where an impromptu fort will be constructed, and the bombardment at once commenced; and, according to present indications, the termination of the struggle is now only a question of time. *Apropos* of this question of time, it is well to remark that the people of California are getting to be suspicious that there is either utter inefficiency in the conduct of the campaign, or that there is some sort of an understanding about the figures of the Commissary and Quartermaster bills, which are to be footed by the State and General Governments. This Modoc war business is a disgraceful farce. The Indians were harmless, and never should have been disturbed. The trouble originated through the machinations of certain calico-dealers, disguised as Indian Agents, who longed to finger Government funds, and, therefore, persuaded the authorities to violate the provisions of General Crook's treaty, and attempt the herding of the Modocs on a so-called reservation.

### BREEZE IN COMMERCIAL CIRCLES.

The sessions of the Grand Jury that made its final report yesterday have been largely occupied in the investigation of charges of fraud preferred against the Harbor Commission by leading officers of the State; and, as a result of their labors, we are notified of the indictment of Commissioner John J. Marks, shipping and commission merchant, and his son Thomas, who are accused of embezzlement and conspiracy to defraud the Government. The jurors say that sufficient evidence was obtained to convince them that gross neglect and violation of duty had been practiced by a majority of the officers and employes, the business having been conducted in a manner detrimental to the State and disgraceful to the city. Marks Senior and the wharfingers were in collusion, and managed between them to bag many dollars that should have gone into the State Treasury. Marks Junior acted as Secretary to his father, and did the figuring necessary in this piece of rascality. If the next Legislature does not make this a free port, it should so amend the present law as to oblige the masters or consignees of all vessels to collect and pay the wharfage on all goods landed or received on board the vessels,—thus doing away with a large and expensive force of toll-collectors, and stopping one of the largest leaks, increasing to that extent the receipts from the water-front. The excitement in mercantile circles over this indictment will doubtless have a good effect.

### THE SLAYER OF CRITTENDEN AGAIN BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

Mrs. Laura D. Fair, who summarily disposed of Lawyer Crittenden a year or two ago, created an excitement on this coast, and attracted the attention of people abroad, manages, in one way or another, to keep her name continually before the public, generally in an unenviable light. Her acquittal by a jury who drank two gallons of whiskey in two nights, and her recent attempt to lecture upon her "persecutions," furnished texts for homilies in the leading journal of the land, and caused a great deal of harsh criticism of California justice, together with pointed rebukes to the woman herself; and still she is not satisfied. She quietly bides her time, and reappears whenever there is a dearth of local news. Yesterday she figured as the complainant against one Thistleton, a dealer in stationery, who is charged with maliciously contriving and intending to vilify and defame Laura, by composing and publishing a defamatory libel of her, in words, figures, and images. The offensive publication consists of a sheet of card-board, illustrated with various grotesque pictures, the central feature being Laura, who, in the scant costume of the bed-room, is engaged in hunting "a wolf in the fold,"—a naughty flea. Around this picture, forming a comical border, are twelve smaller pictures, representing the jurors who acquitted Mrs. F.,—some of them being furnished with heads of donkeys, pigs, dogs, cats, and other animals. Couplets of disgusting doggerel are affixed to each picture by way of explanation. The publication is intended as a game, to be played with dice, and bears the title of Laura's undelivered lecture, "A Wolf in the Fold." Laura came into court and swore to the complaint in person. And a sad sight she presented. Her face was pale and pinched, her eyes lustreless, and she appeared in her true character, a social wreck.

### LITERARY MATTERS.

The people of the East, who have long appreciated the genius of Frank Bret Harte, will be pleased to learn that the family journal in which he made his first reputation as a writer of prose and poetry, the *Golden Era*, has entered upon its twenty-first volume under brilliant auspices. One of its earliest proprietors, Colonel Joseph F. Lawrence, who was a sort of literary nurse for Harte, has resumed his connection with the journal, and is stimulating the local *litterateurs* to struggle for the prestige they once enjoyed. As a direct result of his encouragement and the incidental suggestion that the paper will pay handsomely for unalloyed talent, brilliant and interesting articles are now produced weekly. This much is said by way of preface to a few remarks about one of the California writers, who are known the least (among whom must be numbered—in addition to Harte—Mulford, Keeler, now in Egypt, and Brooks, of the New York *Tribune*),—Charles Warren Stoddard. Mr. Stoddard has contributed to the *Overland*, *Lippincott*, and *Atlantic*; a recent article of his in the latter magazine—a charming account of vagabondage in Otaheite—drawing warm commendations from the editor, and leading to an engagement for six successive articles at higher pay. Mr. Stoddard's English is remarkable for its purity and sweetness, and his ideas have a most delicious aroma of poesy. He wandered among the islands of the Southern Pacific for months and months, gathering inspiration from the beautiful scenery and the quaint customs in the Tropics, and has since produced delightful sketches of the islanders and their homes,—sometimes drawing his pictures in poetry and again in prose. He has decided to publish his best papers and poems in a volume. Mr. Stoddard is a tall, pale-faced young man, with wandering eyes, has a graceful figure, a deep bass voice, and the polish of a gentleman. He is now the leading literary star of the Far West.

BEN JONES.

# THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: An editorial, under the heading of "Defective Flues," in a recent issue of your paper, gives most excellent advice, which should be frequently repeated. It is evident, however, that you have been misinformed, and have reflected unjustly upon the Society of the First Congregational Church. May I ask space for correction of the erroneous impressions your editorial is calculated to create as to the construction of the lately-destroyed church-edifice.

There was no necessity for heating the edifice quickly, and no effort made to that end. It was well known beforehand that there was to be a concert in the church on Thursday evening. The building had been warmed for use the previous night, and the fires had been kept up from Wednesday. There was no unusual heat of furnaces, and no pushing or crowding of them. The furnace flues *had never been boxed with wood*, and there were no wooden flues for hot air, and none of wood in any way connected with the furnaces. Nor is it known that the fire was caused by a defective flue. Exactly when or how the fire originated, is a mystery. It is true that there was a wooden duct for foul air not very distant from where the fire was discovered; that this foul air or ventilating flue extended to the roof; and that its covering on top and its valves were open. This, of course, when reached by the fire, afforded an avenue for its lightning-like spread, and made sure and speedy its awful work.

In the conception of the building, it was the desire of pastor and people to secure a structure of size, solidity, simplicity, and safety, for practical and economical utility for Christian work, as well as a place of worship. With this view, there was appointed a Building Committee (not Trustees), comprised of men of practical experience as builders and users of churches. Capacity, convenience, comfort, and certain security, rather than elegance, elaborate ornamentation, or showy effect, were sought and planned for. With *eight* separate entrances to the auditorium, and nearly as many to the basement (there was not a side that did not have two entrances); with its broad and direct aisles, or passage-ways; with its six communications between the galleries and main floor and pavements, and its ample connections, front and rear, between basement and auditorium; with its wide folding or sliding doors, which were the only separation between its lecture-room, library, parlors, and infant Sabbath-school and dining rooms (with no "network of passage-ways or corridors" intervening),—the means of access to, or egress from, the interior were unequalled by those of any other church or cathedral known to this writer. To the most careful and experienced men were the matters of heating and ventilation intrusted; and the Committee took particular pains to provide proper ventilation, and especial efforts to guard against fire. The question of protection from danger of fire was second to no other consideration; and the Building Committee, Trustees, and Society have yet to learn wherein they were guilty of "culpable negligence." That there was a mistake or error in judgment is not impossible, but wherein cannot be told until the cause or origin of the fire is satisfactorily explained.

In this connection, allow me to say I have made diligent inquiry, and cannot find any one having heard, until after the fire, that Fire-Marshal Williams had any doubts as to the security of the building from fire. The question arises, if Mr. Williams knew of any defects in the heating-arrangements of the church, rendering them unsafe, why should he hire for his family a pew in that portion of the church most difficult to reach or escape from?—and did he, as Fire-Marshal, do his duty to himself, to his family, to the Insurance Companies, to the Society, and to the city?

JUSTICE.

In the late great storm in Paris a lady was blown through a plate glass window.

—During the past year 166,166 emigrants sailed from Liverpool, 14,618 from London, 22,901 from Glasgow, 30,660 from Cork, and 9,607 from Londonderry.

—Professor Alboni, of Naples, resuscitated a dying woman by the blood of a lamb, the revivifying blood being forced through a tube into the arteries by the pulsations of the animal's heart.

—Lady Inglis, widow of Major General Sir John E. W. Inglis, K. C. B., the defender of the Lucknow Presidency, has been appointed by Queen Victoria to be housekeeper of St. James' Palace.

—The German Lower House generously proposes to furnish workmen who strike, and thus throw themselves out of employment, with a fortnight's gratuitous board and lodging in prison.

Constitutional government was first established in Prince Edward Island in 1773, and the residents of the Island are now talking about a celebration of the centennial.

# THE REPUBLIC.

## Shall the Stockholders Stand Another Assessment.

## Sixty Per Cent Contended for by the Assignee.

## The Question Postponed for Eight Days.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, was the time set, according to the rule of the Court, for the appearance, before Judge Blodgett, in the United States Court, of the stockholders of the Republic Insurance Company, to show cause why the Assignee of that bankrupt institution should not make an assessment of 60 per cent upon the stock, to obtain money wherewith to settle the affairs of the Company. The court-room was filled with attorneys representing stockholders in various parts of the country.

The ball was set in motion by Mr. Campbell, who, as the attorney of twenty or more stockholders, applied for an extension of thirty days in which to file an answer to the rule, as some of his clients, being non-residents, had only received notice the previous week, and therefore had not had time to prepare their answer. A statement was current that the original assessment of 20 per cent had never been paid in by all the stockholders, and that, if it had been paid in full by all, the assessment now asked would not be necessary.

Mr. Charles Hitchcock, also representing numerous stockholders, seconded the request for thirty days' extension, saying that, in connection with the rule to show cause, various questions must be litigated before this Court. It was understood, among other things, that a considerable quantity of the stock had been retired illegally, and it was essential to have time in which to prepare an answer on this and other points.

Mr. Kales, appearing in behalf of stockholders at Alton, Ill., desired further time. Some of his clients claimed not to be out-and-out stockholders, while others claimed to have been deceived and imposed upon in such a manner as not to make them legal stockholders. The assessment called for was unnecessarily large, as it would be shown that special obligations of individual stockholders had been received in lieu of money, and that these amounts should be collected before another assessment was ordered. He was not prepared to file an answer, and asked thirty days.

Mr. Chas. Osborne, of Rock Island, representing fourteen stockholders in that city, was not prepared to answer. He believed that his clients had equities which should be acted upon in this court in connection with the order for the new assessment. He should undertake to show that in many cases the first levy was paid in certificates of the Company, and not in cash, and so were not payments.

Mr. Wheaton, of Aurora, acting for stockholders there, asked for further time on the ground that it was advisable and necessary for the attorneys to get together and decide upon a line of defence, and so agree upon an answer. He should charge a fundamental change in the charter of the Company, whereby certain stockholders were released from responsibility; also, that a portion of the obligations of certain stockholders had been released illegally; and should challenge the legality of the organization. He appeared also for Mr. Devine, of Sycamore, in whose behalf also he asked further time.

Mr. S. M. Morris, of Fort Wayne, representing the stockholders in that city, said that he should set up that stock had been issued in excess of the amount authorized by law, and that, therefore, the contracts of certain subscribers were not obligatory upon them; and also that claims against the Company had been relinquished in favor of various favored individuals. He asked further time.

Mr. E. B. McCagg, of Chicago, said there were two sides of equity in the case. He spoke of the widowed and orphaned stockholders who had already been required to pay a levy, and to whom the difference between 60 and 20 per cent in the assessment was asked for might be the difference between comparative ease and absolute ruin for the rest of their days. He had looked over the affairs of the Company, and was unable to see why 60 per cent should be ordered, unless it was ordered to enable the Assignee to play into the hands of certain favored stockholders by returning to them in cash the excess of their payments (not in cash) over those of the stockholders who had only paid the original 20 per cent. He hoped the question would not be decided without giving time to show how much was actually needed by the Assignee, and to show, as he believed would be done, that, because of the neglect of his duty, the Assignee now asked for 15 per cent that he might make up a deficit caused by his negligence.

Mr. Wheaton, of Chicago, appearing for stockholders in Champaign and Janesville, joined in the request for 30 days.

Mr. H. W. Tenney, attorney for the Assignee, said this thing had turned out precisely as he had expected,—the gentlemen had come into Court with no cause to show, but all asked for a long postponement. The same tactics had been pursued in the other case. There could be no plea of lack of time to prepare an answer. The petition was filed in December last, and was published in all the Chicago papers, and it must have been known to the stockholders. The fire happened a year and a half ago, and by this time these men must have found out what were their rights, duties, and liabilities in the matter. Not a man comes into Court with a cause in his mouth, but all want delay—nothing else. The stockholders know their rights. They don't want to pay, and so ask for delay. They have no right to ask for further time. There is no suggestion of their defence that goes to the validity of the assessment asked for. If a man is not legally a stockholder, he has nothing to fear from the assessment; if the officers of the Company have, through rascality, absorbed and misapplied its funds, that claim cannot be set up in resistance of the assessment. The question to be settled by this Court was the amount of assessment necessary, and the defence had had ample time to prepare their answer. Those who had suffered losses needed the money on their policies; *their* widows and orphans have equities here. The difference was, they were entitled to the money, and the stockholders were not. Their assessment should be made and collected at once, and should not be postponed.

Mr. Wheaton replied that if this case was an exception to the generality of cases, it was only because it was an exceptionally big swindle on the stockholders, and they could prove it if they were granted time. The whole thing was run for the benefit of those who had paid up in full by the Company's certificates, and who now want to realize the face of those certificates, bought at a heavy discount, as well as to receive pay on their policies.

Mr. Frost, attorney for the Assignee, said that this was not an application for judment against the stockholders; an assessment was simply asked for. The gentlemen on the other side could set up their defences when suits for collection were brought against them. The assessment might have been made without an order to show cause, but it was proper that it should be accompanied by such order, that parties might come into Court and show that the assessment was unnecessary or unreasonably large. This was not a proceeding in chancery, wherein the rights of parties were to be adjudicated upon. There was no occasion for a delay of thirty days. It would be unwise to make an assessment for less than 60 per cent, as the assessment in the first instance should be sufficient for all purposes, and so avoid a repetition. The only question to be decided upon was to its sufficiency.

Mr. Osborn said that the question of amount was a very important one, and they asked that the Court should judge of it, and not the Assignee, and in order that they may present the case so that the Court could judge intelligently, they asked for further time, desiring to present facts to show that the proposed assessment is enormous.

The Court said that the rule was for all the stockholders to come into Court and show cause this morning. It was intended that they should have a judicial hearing on the causes they might assign. It would be a farce to cite parties interested, and then not give them a judicial hearing, and it would be equally unfair to allow unnecessary delay. It was desirable that the affairs of the Company should be closed up at the earliest possible day, that the money might be collected and paid over to policy-holders. There was nothing shown that a long time was necessary to prepare the defence. The most important question was as to the amount of the assessment, as it involved an inquiry into the truth of the statements of the Assignee. On the return of this rule it was the right of the stockholders to call for proof. They ought to have been prepared to make the issue by this time. Thirty days was too long a time. He should continue the case until Tuesday, Jan. 28, at 10 a. m., and would set the case for hearing on the Saturday following that date.

Incidentally, the Court suggested to the attorneys for the stockholders that they had better not make an issue as to the fact of their clients being legal stockholders, as it might go hard against them when suit was brought to collect the assessment.

# RAILROADING.

## The Peninsular Railroad's Annual Report.

## Another Letter on the Question of Equality of Freights.

The annual report of the President of the Peninsular Railway Company has just been made public, and we make the following extracts therefrom: The Peninsular Railway, as it now exists, was formed by the consolidation of the Peninsular Road, running between Battle Creek and Lansing; the Peninsular Railway Extension, running between Battle Creek and the State line; the Peninsular Railway Company, organized through Indiana; and the Peninsular Railway Company, chartered from the State line of Indiana to Chicago—making a line about 210 miles in length. The report of the Secretary shows that, previous to the 1st day of November, 1871, Secretary's orders had been issued to the amount of $545,966.24. The total to Dec. 31, 1872, was $580,704.34. The total amount of orders outstanding Dec. 31, 1872, was $142,262.92. The Treasurer's report shows that he has received during the year 1872, from the sale of first and second mortgage bonds, subscriptions, etc., $1,922,532.07. He has paid out $1,922,529.81, leaving the balance in his hands, $2.26. The report of the General Superintendent shows that the earnings of the road from Dec. 1, 1869, to Dec. 31, 1872, were $240,134.20. The total expenses of this department for the same time were $351,466.16, leaving the indebtedness $111,331.96, a large portion of which is chargeable to construction and not to operating account. The number of passengers transported during 1872 was 83,491. The amount due to contractors for work done is $127,756.36. The following Directors were elected for the ensuing year: Joseph M. Ward, E. C. Nichols, L. D. Dibble, Battle Creek; E. Shepard, Charlotte; S. T. Read, Cassopolis; William Millar, South Bend; S. T. Anthony, Valparaiso; W. E. Henry, Joliet, Ill.; M. S. Brackett, Bellevue, Mich.

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad will continue ballasting their route until February, when the formal opening will occur.

One thousand six hundred freight cars are now running between Chicago and Boston over the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad and its connections, without breaking bulk or requiring the contents to be touched.

The Town of Kearney Junction, where the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad taps the Union Pacific, was started Sept. 29, last, and has erected over two hundred new houses since that time. The work of consolidating the various departments of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Burlington & Missouri River Roads progresses slowly. The books of the two roads have been kept under different systems, and it will require many months to merge them. When that is accomplished, all the heads of departments will remove to this city. General Superintendent Perkins will enter upon his duties as President of the Nebraska Division, and his work will be divided between Superintendent Harris and his Assistant, W. H. Strong.

The Pullman Company are now running 75 cars over 8,935 miles of track centering in Chicago.

### EQUALITY OF FREIGHTS.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: The law passed at the last session of the General Assembly, touching equality of freights, was doubtless intended to benefit the State at large, by breaking the force of competition and giving to unimportant points on the various roads equal benefits to those of greater facilities. It is very fortunate for Chicago, however, that it has practically remained a dead letter upon the statute books. The spirit of the act is very laudable, indeed; but, if executed to the very letter, it would work out a state of things widely different from that it was intended to create. Of the need of more or less legislation on the subject of transportation, there can be but little doubt; yet the precise form it should assume is not easily to be determined. So numerous have interests become, and, at the same time, so united, that the framers of a law which is intended to circumscribe the powers of railroad corporations, and regulate their actions, should view the subject from every standpoint, and in every light.

Paradoxical as the statement may seem, we are of the opinion that equality of freights is wholly impracticable from the start. It ignores the first principles of cheap transportation in assuming that added distance increases cost as one mile is to any number of miles, whereas the relative cost is much less. So far from being a move in the right direction is such a law, that, were its provisions strictly carried out in every State between Chicago and the seaboard, instead of getting first-class goods from New York for $1.25 per hundred pounds, as now we can, the expense would probably be nearer $8, in order to prevent a loss on goods carried to proximate points.

To illustrate the effect of the law on the business of Chicago, if strictly enforced, we will give a few figures. Matteson, on the Illinois Central Road, is twenty-eight miles from Chicago. The present first-class rate to this point is 27 cents; fourth-class 15 cents per hundred pounds. Now, if rates to Matteson were reduced to the figure at which profit would cease to result from transportation, we will say, approximately, first-class, 15 cents, fourth class, 5 cents, which would be 15-28 and 5-28 cents per mile, at this uniform charge the rates to Cairo would be nearly $2 for first-class, and about 65 cents for fourth class freights. Present rates to this point are 85 and 50 cents for the two respective classes. At such disparity in rates how long would the Chicago manufacturer or dealer find custom in Cairo? Rates to Rock Island would be 97 cents and 32 cents respectively, for the classes mentioned. Present rates to this point are 60 cents and 25 cents. With the present pro rata from New York to Rock Island, 30 cents and 8 cents, against the Chicago merchant, would not this new obstacle create a complete embargo to trade? To Des Moines, Iowa, rates would be $1.88 for first-class, and 63 cents for fourth class goods, while present rates are 75 cents and 40 cents for the respective classes.

These are only illustrations of the practical workings of the law. It may be objected that the same law would increase through rates from the East to places which would be affected in the manner described, as freights would pass through this State in order to reach their destinations. Such would not be the necessary result, however. The circumstances under which Eastern through freights are transported are usually so mutable, as well as secret, in their nature, as to effectually protect the roads from the effect of the law in question. Again, the fact that such freights are not transported in cars owned by the roads over which they pass, in this State, would create an additional protection, as the conditions would probably be considered so widely different from those under which local freights are carried, as to create an exception in their behalf.

We are glad to see the question of cheap transportation and non-discrimination agitated, and remedies sought, but while we attempt to correct one form of the evil, we should look well to it that we do not precipitate ourselves into a condition infinitely worse than the first.

XIV.

### A CORRECTION.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: Your correspondent, "M. R.," in Sunday's TRIBUNE says he merely wishes to call the attention of the Railroad Committee of the Common Council to an *almost* serious accident, caused by the neglect of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, in not planking, etc., their track on the south side of Kinzie and Hoyne streets. Allow me to correct M. R., and say the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Road has not laid any track there at all, and has no track there, and is in no wise responsible for any accident that did or might occur to any night pedestrian, with or without any brick in his beaver.

CORRECTION.

### THE VIADUCTS.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: I see by your Sunday's issue that the Board of Public Works have prepared a list of viaducts over railroad crossings which should be built within the next three years, and, while there are several unimportant, and almost unknown, streets to be thus provided for. I see no mention made of the important and dangerous crossing of Twelfth street and the C., R. I. & P. and the M. S. Railroads, just west of Clark street. Why is this thus? This crossing is much more traveled than most of those mentioned in the list, and is very wide and dangerous.

J. F. S.

—The Viceroy of Egypt, it is said, intends to erect a pyramid which will astound the world. The immense blocks of stone requisite for it will be cut from beneath the cataracts of the Upper Nile.

—A stay-maker of Ulm, in Deutschland, has immortalized himself by calling Kaiser William "an eater of cumin, a vampire, a vagabond, and a leader of brigands." He likewise offers to shoot His Majesty for 50 florins. The ferocious stay-maker takes three months in jail for this extravagance of speech.

—The official report of M. J. Klotz, architect to the Cathedral of Strasbourg, states that the cost of reparations rendered necessary by the Prussian bombardment will be 598,000f. A quarter of a million francs is required for the stonework; new roof, 187,000f.; repairs to the painted windows, 143,128f. During the twenty-four days' bombardment the Cathedral was struck in more than 300 places; the debris amounts to more than 300 cart-loads.

# THE OTHER SIDE.

## The Relief Society Telling What It Knows About Mrs. Tucker.

## Why Its Agents Demanded Restitution from the Widow.

## How the Tucker Family Were Warned Against Overdoing the Begging Business.

## But They Were Determined to Get All They Could, and Did.

## What Occurred at an Interview Between Mr. Duvall and Mrs. Tucker.

## Testimony of Episcopal Clergymen and Others.

The case of Mrs. Tucker against the Relief Society was resumed before Judge Tree yesterday morning. All parties to the suit came to the scratch smiling, although some of them smiled grimly. A greater number of ladies were present, several of them in behalf of the defence. A motley crowd of unwashed citizens of the lower strata of society filled the seats outside the bar, looking as if they had some sort of undefined idea that the $20,000 claimed by this fair plaintiff might, by some intervention of Providence, be at last distributed among themselves. Several specimens of adolescence with sanguine complexions, auburn hair, and carroty mustaches, watched eagerly the progress of business. A few fast young men of the inner sanctuary adjusted their eye-glasses with graceful frequency, and watched the scene as a sort of moral curiosity. Half a dozen bald heads glistened among the standing crowd like snow mountain-tops.

After some trivial side issues had been decided by the Judge, the case of Mrs. Tucker was called, and a witness produced to prove that Mr. Harvey had been implicated in the difficulty with Mrs. Tucker.

### REV. MR. KINNEY

sworn for plaintiff: Am rector of the Church of the Atonement, corner of West Washington and Robey streets. Have been in the city two years; am acquainted with Mrs. Tucker and family; also with Mr. Avery, Mr. Harvey, and Mr. Lambert. Went into the relief rooms on Ada street with Mr. Geib to talk over the Tucker difficulty. Mr. Avery told me that he was convinced they were right in taking away Mrs. Tucker's things, and that Mrs. Tucker was a very bad woman. After I had talked with him awhile, Mr. Harvey came in. Mr. Harvey said he was very sorry, but he was convinced that what they had done was right. Mr. Lambert came in afterwards. That is Mr. Lambert (pointing towards him)—that man with the curly head. He supplied me with paper to write on, which had as a heading "Shelter Relief Committee," with Mr. Avery's name on one side, and Mr. Harvey's on the other. Went with Mr. Lambert across to the office on the other side of the street. Asked him whether there was any difficulty in ferreting this out. He said he thought a fraud could be proved without any difficulyt. Took the notes I wanted. Asked Mr. Lambert what it was that first set them on the track of Mrs. Tucker, and he said he was not at liberty to say. He said he had been ordered to attend to these matters by Mr. Avery and Mr. Harvey.

Nothing new was deduced on the cross-examination.

The prosecution rested their case here, and the connection of Mr. Harvey with the matter seeming to have been established, nothing further was said about a *nolle prosequi* in his behalf.

### TESTIMONY OF MRS. MORSE.

Hearing of witnesses for the defence was at once commenced. Mrs. J. Morse was first sworn, and examined in chief by Mr. Sidney Smith.

She said she had lived in Chicago five years. Lived at the time of the fire at No. 574 West Lake street. My husband is a wholesale liquor dealer, and was burned out at the time of the great fire. Have known Mrs. Tucker for fourteen years: five years here and several years in LaCrosse, Wis. Saw Mrs. Tucker soon after the fire. Could not take her in, but took in some of her boarders. She came to my house on the Tuesday after the fire. She came with her daughter, and stayed about half an hour. She came again, about three weeks after, when she came from New York. Said she was going to New York to get some money. When she came back, she came directly to my house, and stayed ten or twelve days. Some trunks were brought before she came. Blanche brought a trunk, and Minnie brought a trunk. The girls came from LaCrosse. The trunks were large ones. They contained clothes, dresses, etc. Mrs. Tucker told me she succeeded in getting what she went after in New York. She had previously told me that she had lost her household goods in the fire; or, rather, I heard her say this to parties in the room. She said that they had lost everything in the fire except her clothes. They would say every day they were going out to get things to furnish a house. Mrs. Tucker and Blanche went out together, and it was understood they went out for the same purpose. Witness and her husband told Blanche they would get into trouble by going to different relief offices. Mrs. Tucker offered to get things for witness, but Mrs. Morse had forbidden things to be obtained for the family from the relief. When they left, they told witness they were going to the South Side. Those boarding were Mrs. Tucker, Blanche, and Fanny. Blanche brought a basket to the house containing some dishes, a dress, &c. Some cotton came in a box from Madison, also some water-proof cloaks, and some hose. Said nothing to Mrs. Tucker about leaving; told her she was welcome to stay till she found a place to go. Think that I spoke to both Blanche and her mother about going to so many relief offices, and told them that they would get into trouble. They said that they had been burnt out, and were entitled to all they could get. Mrs. Tucker never spoke to witness about the residences she gave to Relief Society. Heard Miss Blanche say something about selling one of the cooking stoves.

### MRS. ALICE LYON

was called and sworn: She is an elderly lady, and had been a servant of the family, and evidently had a grievance which it was difficult to conceal from the most careless observer.

Mr. King desired to ask Mrs. Lyon, who was presumed to be a Catholic, what form of oath she considered most binding.

Mr. Smith objected with vehemence, affirming, in the most chivalrous manner, that he would protect the lady from the vile attacks of such a gay legal deceiver as Mr. Lyle King. He also asserted boldly that Mr. King was no better than a base Chinese, and doubtless understood the religion of Confucius better than he did Christianity. The wit of Mr. Sidney Smith lacked the Attic pertinence of that of his great predecessor, but it raised a laugh among the groundlings outside the bar.

Mr. King agreed with the gentleman about the excess of the heathen element about the place. The Court overruled Mr. King, and the witness proceeded:

Have known plaintiff about six years. Was burnt out at the time of the great fire. Worked at Mrs. Tucker's house in Irving place after the fire. It was about six weeks after the fire. Saw her at Mrs. Morse's, and she told me she would give me two dollars a day to hunt up a house for her. She could afford to pay $50 a month. She never paid me for this work. Her daughter Blanche rented the house in which I worked. Mrs. Tucker wanted me to go and stay with her daughter while she went to the relief. Stayed about two weeks, got the house in order, and afterwards did housework. They had a whole heap of things at the house. There were about 18 pairs of blankets, three pieces of flannels, some unbleached cloth, some white cloth, and a spread for each bed, of different colors. Two cooking stoves, one a fine cooking stove in use, and the other standing in the hall. Both were nearly the same size. One was never put up. There was also a small stove in the parlor. Each and every one of the family was out every day. They came in and went directly up-stairs. Saw Minnie, Kitty, and Blanche bring in parcels. Coal or something came every day. One room in the house was kept locked. The son kept the key. Wanted to go in one day to see if it was all right. He said there was enough to do outside. The next morning I came the door was wide open, and there was nothing in it. This lasted a week. Things were got in my name from the Relief. Mrs. Tucker said she could do better. At last she told me there were things for me at Dr. Secord's, but she would not let me go and get them, or tell what they were. She told me there were things for me many times. At last a load came that she said was for me. Mrs. Tucker and Minnie went and took up the best things and carried them up stairs. The rest of the things were hardly worth carrying away. Mrs. Tucker said she would pay witness in relief goods, and witness replied it would be better to have them than not to have anything.

*Cross-examined*: Didn't stay at Mrs. Tucker's at night. Mrs. Tucker was to pay me $2 a day for getting a house, and she never told me there was any change in the programme. Don't know that the price was steep. Told her I wanted the money so I didn't know what to do. She had plenty of money; never saw her so well off before. Told Mrs. Morse about Mrs. Tucker's receiving goods. Never was in the employ of any person to procure evidence. Can't tell how the detectives found out I knew anything about this matter. Never have been in Mrs. Tucker's house since, and never want to again. Used to cook for her at her house on the South Side, and she never paid me. Heart softened toward her after the fire. She gave me some butter and some articles of clothing. Went to look at the ruins of the house and found her daughter Kitty (Blanche) who told me her mother wanted to see me. Went to see her, and she was so glad to see me that she kissed me. Saw Mr. Druliner at Mr. Morse's. Made my application for relief through Mr. Lambert. Never said I would go back on them in the Tucker business if they didn't help me. Could not tell what things Mrs. Tucker got for me; believe she got for me two dresses, two skirts, three pairs of shoes, and several pairs of hose, also two of the coarsest woollen blankets that were made. Didn't get the whole load of things, although Mrs. Tucker said they were for me. Have worked for Mrs. Tucker at various times. Cooked for her, on Van Buren street, all one winter. She gave me some furniture, a dining-room carpet, and other things; my girl lived with me when I was there. At the house, made up the beds myself, and put on the blankets. There were four beds, and four pairs of blankets on each bed. Can't say whether there was anything in the locked room or not. There was some clothing, heavy trunks, etc., in every room in the house.

When I wanted to go into the locked room the young man said, "Never mind that room to-day." Think when I applied to Mr. Lambert for the relief goods, he went across Washington street to the office to speak to Mr. Harvey about the matter.

A recess was taken until 1 o'clock.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The case of Mrs. Tucker *vs.* T. M. Avery and others, was resumed yesterday afternoon before Judge Tree.

The Judge said to Mr. King that he could proceed.

Mr. King replied that he had nothing more to say. He was ready to stop there.

### TESTIMONY OF DR. POWERS.

The Rev. Dr. Powers, of St. John's Church, was called for the defence, and testified that he knew Mrs. Tucker, the plaintiff. He had taken a part in the distribution of relief at the sime of the fire. For ten days after the fire a good deal of stuff was issued from his church. Mrs. Tucker, during November, applied to the witness for special relief. She was at his house three times; and her daughter came. Mrs. Tucker said her application for the relief was approved. The witness had had a conference with Bishop Whitehouse on the 4th of December, relative to getting relief for Mrs. T. Afterwards he went and saw her at a house on Irving place. She was in the basement. There were several articles there which looked as if just brought in. He went to see her about her own relief. He told her then the Bishop had received the impression from her that she had not succeeded at the special relief, while the witness supposed she had, and did not want her to say anything to prejudice people against the Relief. She made no definite reply, but her manner changed, and she seemed disconcerted. He understood she did not mean to mislead the Bishop. He told her the Bishop understood she had not been successful, and that was why she went to see him

*Cross-examination*: He did not remember whether she told him she said to the Bishop she had not been successful. The Bishop gave her some things at the close of November.

### TESTIMONY OF MR. LAMBERT.

Mr. Lambert testified that he was an attorney. After the fire he was employed by the Relief and Aid Society. He worked for it from November to March, as Superintendent of visitors, for the Shelter Committee. Mrs. Tucker saw him at the Barracks on the 16th of December, and he had not seen her before. He met her then at Mr. Avery's request, he being Chairman of the Shelter Committee. That was in the office on West Washington street. Then he went and was introduced to Mrs. Tucker by Mr. Williams and Mr. Druliner. He was introduced as Mr. Lambert, and not as Lowry. He told her he had come to find if the charges of drawing goods from several departments were true or false. They went into a room next to Miss Lowry's, and he told the plaintiff that she was charged with many articles drawn in slightly differing names, and for different residences, and that it must be adjusted. She had drawn from Dr. Powers, the Stewart fund, the Masonic Relief, Church of the Messiah, and another church. She denied the Masonic relief, and he showed her the duplicate of her application. She insisted that Mr. Duval, the Secretary of the Masonic Relief, would prove she had drawn nothing. Mr. Duval came, and she reiterated her denial. He then told her she had sold the articles she was to have gotten from the Masonic Relief; that she had gone to W. W. Strong's and gotten more expensive articles. She was excited, and cried. She was told that if she did not return them the goods would be replevined. Mr. Duval had a private talk with Mrs. Tucker, and finally advised her to give up the goods. The witness drew up an order for the return of the goods, leaving the list of articles blank. She was then living on Perch street. She said she had sent some things to Norwood, and gave an order for them. She took both orders, and went to see Mr. Williams as to whether she should sign them. He identified the orders. He did not see her sign either. At the time of the conversation, Druliner and Policeman Brennan were present. The latter said and did nothing. He was detailed to keep order around there. He told Mrs. Tucker that if she did not voluntarily return the goods they would replevin them. Mrs. Tucker had asked if she was under arrest, and she was told she was not. Mr. Dexter had instructed civil suits to be brought in such cases. The witness told Mrs. Tucker she was in trouble, and the easiest thing for her to do was to surender the goods, and she said she would if Mr. Williams advised her to. Since she did not know then what she could give up, the order was in blank. He at no time threatened Mrs. Tucker with arrest, and said nothing to the policeman. The next time he saw her she came back with Druliner in his buggy. At the same time, the expressman brought back some goods. She got out of the buggy, and probably went into Mr. Williams' office. Mr. Druliner left her. He had never been to Mrs. Tucker's house, and knew nothing about her family. Mrs. Tucker did not tell him that by giving up any articles she would be without bedding, nor did she say any one was sick in the house. All that was talked of was in regard to her repeated applications. She admitted she had received a stove from her brother-in-law, and it was stored in Mr. Kinney's cellar. She denied positively that she had received anything from the Masonic Relief, but finally said she might have gotten a few things. He went to the house about the 23d of December, at the direction of Mr. Avery. Mr. Druliner went with him. That was the only time he was at the house. He went to the upper door and Miss Minnie let him in. He asked for Mrs. Tucker, and she said she was in, and they were asked down stairs. Mrs. Tucker was there in the front room, and he told her he had come to see if there were not more goods for the Relief Society. She asked if he came to search the house, and if he had a warrant. The son, Eugene, said there should be no search without a warrant. Mrs. Tucker asked them to wait for some friends, and they waited till Mr. Hoyt and the others came in. Mrs. Tucker said that the witness had come to search the house. Hoyt asked if there was a warrant, and witness said that he had none. Mr. Hoyt asked what the witness' name was, and he replied it was none of his business. Then Miss Barclay said she knew him. Mr. Geib told Mrs. Tucker she should not let the house be searched. Presently Mrs. Tucker, or Miss Minnie, threw down three shawls, and said that was all belonging to the Relief and Aid Society. He did not remember Mr. Hoyt said he had better go out. He was not scared. He had handed Mr. Hoyt his card. Miss Barclay made some remark about his having been shaved that day. He did not give his name there as Lowry. He was present when the Detective Blakeman was sworn. He never had had any such conversation as was sworn to by him, and never had said he had any important papers, owing to his possession of which he could not be dismissed. He had been unable to find the expressman who took the goods.

*Cross-examination*: Miss Lowry was Superintendent of the Y. M. C. A. room. There was a calico curtain stretched across it, and on one side of it he had his talk with Mrs. Tucker. He did not remember any conversation in which Mr. Pratt's name was mentioned. He was introduced to her in Mr. Williams' room, and there stated what he wanted. Mr. Williams told her they wanted to examine the matter. He had collected the proof against Mrs. Tucker, before he saw her, and had the papers in his desk, consisting chiefly of applications for relief. One of the orders for the return of goods was signed at the house; the one for the goods at Norwood was signed a little later. He did not hear Mr. Harvey say anything to Mrs. Tucker. He at first charged Mrs. Tucker with applying to La Crosse Lodge for relief, but found it was a mistake, and apologized to her for it. She denied that she had got one cent's worth of goods from the Masonic Relief of Chicago. Mr. Duval was brought in and said to Mrs. Tucker, "Do not lie to me in that way." Those goods were also taken from her. The witness let the plaintiff see these various applications, in order to satisfy her that she had done wrong. Whether she read them all he could not say. Mr. Duval was there about fifteen minutes, and at the request of Mrs. Tucker. Then he went away, after advising the plaintiff to give up the goods. They did not intend to take away all Mrs. Tucker had received, but simply the surplus. Mrs. Tucker said she would make restitution, but she could not then say just what she could give up. He did not personally know Mrs. Tucker got all these things down on the books, but he proposed to show it by the parties who delivered them. Sometimes people did not get the things they had orders for, but if so, the order was not given up. After Mrs. Tucker went out of the room he left it, and did not see her afterward. Mrs. Tucker did not tell him her family would suffer if the things were taken away. He did not know but what he told Mrs. Tucker it was useless to deny having the things. He did not say he knew she had employed Mr. Sidney Smith as counsel. When he went to Mrs. Tucker's house it was in the evening. No policeman accompanied him. No strangers were present when he went in, and Miss Blanche, the singer, was not there. He thought Eugene did say something about horsewhipping the person who had insulted his mother so. The witness had then said he was the man. He did not hear Mrs. Tucker say that the man was called Lowry. He knew a Mr. Page employed by the Society. He never said in his presence that he had done a good thing for the Society, or that he had forced any goods from Mrs. Tucker, or that he had made her sign a paper which settled her case. He never said to any one that he had a good hold on the Society, and that he could not be shaken off.

### TESTIMONY OF MR. DUVAL.

Mr. Harry Duval testified that since the fire he had been Secretary of the Masonic Board of Relief. Mrs. Tucker applied there for relief Nov. 24, and got it—$72 worth of goods, in stove, fuel, table, provisions, beds, bedding, etc. He was taken up to the barracks by Mr. Druliner, and saw Mrs. Tucker and Mr. Lambert there. The latter asked if Mrs. T. had received anything from LaCrosse. The witness said that was an error. Finally the plaintiff said she had received no aid from the Masons, but she had from Mr. Cregier, and not from the witness. Then he asked her how she could sit there and lie in such a way. She denied receiving two beds, etc. Then he asked her what she did with the order she had been given on W. W. Strong: She stated, at last, that she had taken other goods instead of those on the order. At last he told her she was in a bad predicament, and had better give back what she got from the relief. He was there about 20 minutes. A portion of the goods given her by the Masonic relief were sent back by her in 10 or 15 days. The goods sent back were worth about $40.

*Cross-examination*: He believed Mr. Druliner told him that they were investigating the Tucker case, and wanted him to show Mrs. Tucker had received Masonic aid. There were received back from her a barrel of flour, stove, extension table, spring bed, etc. He sent for no specific articles. He knew she had other flour when that barrel came back. When he came to the barracks Mrs. Tucker shook hands and said she was glad to see him.

### TESTIMONY OF MR. DEAN.

Mr. H. C. Dean testified that after the fire he was connected with the Relief and Aid Society, having general supervision over the ledger department and special orders for clothing drawn of the Rev. Mr. Williams. He identified a list of articles obtained by Mrs. Tucker; including calico, flannel, two coats, two overcoats, three mattresses, six blankets, and some other articles. That was Dec. 7. These goods were given without visiting, on the recommendation of Dr. Secor.

*Cross-examination*: He was present for a moment when Mrs. Tucker was at the barracks, and merely identified her. He did not stay to listen to any conversation. Mrs. Tucker was employed for a few weeks by the Society as a visitor. They were paid.

The Court adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

# THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

## Annual Report of the Board of Inspectors.

## The Class of People Sent There—How Employed—Cost of Maintenance, Etc.

The Board of Inspectors of the House of Correction submitted their first annual report to the Council last evening. Subjoined is an abstract of the document:

The construction of the House of Correction was made necessary by the insufficiency and inappropriateness of the old city prison, formerly known as the Bridewell, and is chiefly intended as a place for the confinement of persons convicted of violating the ordinances of the city, and who are unable to pay such fines as are imposed upon them. Other prisoners may be received, as power was conferred by law upon the Board to make contracts for the care of prisoners convicted of crimes and misdemeanors in any county in the State; power was also given them to enter into contracts for receiving and keeping United States convicts. Prisoners received for violation of ordinances are imprisoned one day for every fifty cents of the amount of the execution against them, or until discharged by the payment of balance due, or by appeal, or otherwise. All others must be sentenced for definite periods of time, not less than thirty days each.

The institution was opened on the 10th day of August, 1871, by the transfer of the city prisoners from the Bridewell to it; and its affairs were principally managed by the Comptroller of the city and the Bridewell Committee of the Common Council, until Sept. 15 following, when the Hon. R. B. Mason, *ex-officio* Chairman, Hon. John C. Haines, Louis Wahl, Esq., and Colonel C. G. Hammond, as a Board of Inspectors, took charge of it. The system under which it had been managed was not changed until the 15th of January following. As its fiscal affairs were managed by the Comptroller until that date, the Board did not think it necessary to give any statement of its expenditures, and it had no receipts to report. At the opening of the prison there were transferred from the Bridewell 130 persons; received, Aug. 10 to Dec. 31, inclusive, 1,825; total, 1,950. Released, 1,719; remaining Dec. 31, 236.

Charles E. Felton, having been appointed by the Board Superintendent, took charge of its affairs on the 15th of January, 1872, and at a subsequent meeting, rules were adopted for the government of its officers and inmates. The Board had frequently visited the institution, and periodically examined into its management, giving directions as to its industries, and carefully watching the progress of all its works.

A change of system required that labor be found for the inmates, and realizing the difficulty of obtaining employment for the class of prisoners committed, the Board selected the manufacture of brick as the most available industry. Other employment for the males was solicited, but the manufacturers of the city seemed indisposed to engage it. Less difficulty was found in securing labor for the females, and nearly all of them had been employed.

After referring to the Superintendent's report, heretofore published in THE TRIBUNE, the Board refer to the subject of the ages of the prisoners. Children of tender age were often convicted on complaint of their parents. The House of Correction was not a proper place for them. They frequently showed evidence of extreme juvenile depravity, and required different treatment from that which could be given them there. Some were mere waifs, without homes or friends, and should be sent to the State Reform School, or different accommodations be provided for them. If they could not be controlled without the use of prison doors, and were permitted to grow to majority without moral restraint and education, they would become very dangerous citizens. Those of foreign parentage usually constitute the younger portion of the male and female inmates, and generally bear the strongest evidence of total neglect of proper home culture.

The sanitary condition of the institution had been good; its cells, bedding, etc., being kept in excellent order, and the atmosphere of the premises indicated care as to ventilation and cleanliness. The large number of invalids reported was the result of dissipated habits prior to imprisonment. The City Physician, Dr. John Guerin, visited the prison periodically, and when called by the Superintendent. There were but eleven deaths during the year, out of a population averaging nearly 420, which was sufficient to show that all the sick and complaining had been properly cared for.

The expenditures for the year were: Jan. 15 to March 31, $12,901.90; April 1 to Dec. 31, $43,659.90; total, 56,561.80.

The cash receipts were for sundries credited to House of Correction fund, $15,994.57; executions collected and credited to general fund, $6,522; total, $22,516.57.

There was also due and unpaid for earnings of the year, $6,531.93; increase of inventory valuation of items of general expense on hand Dec. 31, 1872, $6,237.53.

Improvements to the buildings and grounds had been made to the estimated value of $16,481.33. No money had, as yet, been drawn from the Bridewell construction fund for any of the improvements made during the year. Orders had been drawn upon it, however, for the payment of bills created prior to the date of the Board assuming charge of the institution.

At the opening of the institution, many requisites for security and comfort were lacking, and it had been the wish of the Board to make all necessary improvements with as little delay as was consistent with economy. The progress which had been made was readily noticeable, and the expense created had been entirely satisfactory. A workshop was now in progress of construction, and other improvements were contemplated for the coming year. They would be made at an expense of material principally, it being the policy of the Board to use prison labor exclusively in all improvements. The cost of dieting the prisoners was quite in contrast with that under the former system. The cash expenditure for provisions during the year is given at $12,608.15 for prison and house, while the cost under the former system, for prison only, would have been $33,892.11.

The discipline of the prison had been humane, and not inconsistent with the character of the offences of the inmates or their length of sentence. The severity required at convict prisons seemed inappropriate at the House of Correction, and had not been required.

The recommendation of the Superintendent in regard to a separate prison for females was indorsed by the Board, but its construction could be postponed for a time on account of lack of available means, but not for a great length of time, because the increase of prisoners was so rapid that a large addition to the number of cells must before long be provided; and, when that was to be done, the better course would be to erect a House of Correction for females on the north line of the grounds, which would separate it far enough from the male prison. The present building, with the workshop additions now constructing, would be found none too large for the accommodation of the male prisoners alone within a couple of years, or even less time.

### PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The report of the City Physician, Dr. John Guerin, which accompanied that of the Board, shows that no epidemic has visited the institution during the year. Only two persons had been attacked with small-pox, one of whom was brought from the Police Court while suffering from the disease. Both were removed to the pest-house. The escape of the inmates from small-pox is attributed to thorough vaccination. During the winter months pulmonary diseases of an inflammatory and tuberculous character and miasmatic and continued fevers were quite prevalent, and during the summer diarrhœa, dysentery, and intermittent and remittent fevers attacked many. These, added to a large number of delirium tremens and venerial cases, constituted the principal diseases which required treatment. Persons of unsound mind were often sent by the authorities to the House of Correction, where they must be locked up in a cell. Some had been thus kept for weeks. In his opinion this was a sad mistake, which ought to be corrected as soon as possible by some amendment of the law, by which they could be transferred to the County Insane Hospital more expeditiously than now. The food of the prisoners was of good quality, and of sufficient quantity. He had made 167 visits to the institution and prescribed for an average of 35 persons.

### Mercantile Agency Notice.

Our second edition of Reference Book for the spring trade, will be ready for delivery to subscribers early in February. We have nearly completed a full revision of the United States, so it will contain all changes, additions, and corrections in the mercantile community up to date of publication. As a large majority of chances take place in January, subscribers to agencies will see the advantage of getting a book corrected up to the commencement of the spring trade. Those intending to subscribe will consult their own interest by examining our February edition before making a contract elsewhere.

R. G. DUN & Co.

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Ransom Simmons, in the South Carolina Penitentiary, declined a pardon that would require him to leave the State, urging that he had rather live in South Carolina, under the administration of Governor Moses, even if two years of that time had to be passed in the Penitentiary. This so pleased Moses that he came with Mrs. Moses and straightway set Mr. Simmons at liberty.

# COUNTY AFFAIRS.

## A Little Attention Devoted to Them by the Commissioners.

## Continued Consideration of the Question of Salaries.

## The Board Generously Vote an Increase in Many Cases.

The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Miller in the Chair. The full Board was present.

A communication was received from the Coroner asking the Board to provide some means for paying fees to jurors, who were entitled to one dollar each, and suggesting that the Board take some action toward the reduction of the jury fee to the old amount, twenty-five cents. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

A communication was read from Daniel Hessmer, stating that he had put in a bid for furnishing coffins, transportation, and burial for paupers at $2.25 each, but his bid had not been noticed, the contract having been let at $2.50. He asked that the award be set aside, and that his be considered. Referred to the Committee on Poor House and Paupers.

A communication was received from the Recorder of Deeds, requesting the Board to endeavor to secure the passage of a law by which the fee for recording shall be increased to 10 cents per folio of 100 words. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

A communication was read from the Superintendent of Public Charities, suggesting that the Physician in charge of the Poor House and Insane Asylum be allowed an increase of salary, as his duties were very onerous, and he was practically banished from the world. The communication was laid aside temporarily.

Commissioner Bogue submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The application for judgment on delinquent warrants for 1871 will be made Feb. 3; and,

WHEREAS, There are usually 200 or 300 objections filed, represented by from fifteen to twenty attorneys, the arrangement of the same will necessarily occupy some two or three weeks; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Finance Committee be authorized to employ counsel to assist in such applications.

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole, Commissioner Bogue in the chair, and resumed consideration of the salary question.

Commissioner Jones moved that the present pay-roll at the County Hospital be adopted, excepting that the pay of the nurses be made uniform, and that of the watchman, cook, and ironer be increased $5 each per month. The motion prevailed.

On motion of Commissioner Harris, the salary of the Physician in Charge of the Insane Asylum and Poor-house was increased to $1,800 per year.

Commissioner Galloway moved to strike out the appropriation for Assistant Physician. The motion was lost.

Commissioner Harrison moved to cut down to $1,800 the salary of the Chief Clerk in the Recorder's office.

Commissioner Galloway moved to amend by making it $2,000.

Commissioner Miller thought the position should be worth $2,400, and made a motion to that effect.

By invitation of the Board, Mr. Stewart, the Recorder, made a statement concerning his office. He said that if he had been holding the office on the fee system, he should pay larger salaries than those recommended by him. He was satisfied that the office would pay a profit of $25,000 over and above the total of salaries and expenses.

The salary of the Chief Clerk was fixed at $2,400.

Mr. Stewart was asked by Commissioner Harrison as to the duties of the Superintendent of the Folio Department. He replied that he had to take charge of the deeds and look after the merits and demerits of the clerks.

"Why, I thought you did that," said Commissioner Harrison. "What *do* you do?"

"I sign my name to all the deeds," was the Recorder's reply, adding that he did not propose to devote his whole time to the office.

Commissioner Harrison remarked that he supposed the Recorder was elected to the office in order to have him devote his time to it.

Commissioner Miller moved that the remaining salaries in the Recorder's office remain as already agreed upon.

Commissioner Harrison moved to strike out the appropriation of $1,800 for the Superintendent of the Folio Department. Lost.

Commissioner Miller moved to fix the salary of the four Comparers at $1,200 each.

Commissioner Crawford moved to leave blank the item of salaries for Deputy Sheriffs for county service.

Commissioner Clough moved to fix the pay at $600 each for the four County Deputies.

Commissioner Harrison moved to amend by fixing the pay at $500 each. Carried.

Commissioner Galloway moved to fix the pay of the six Deputy Sheriffs at $2,000 each. Carried.

Commissioner Galloway moved to pay the Sheriff's office clerk $2,000.

Commissioner Harrison moved to make it $1,800. Lost.

It was fixed at $2,000.

Commissioner Miller moved to fix the office clerk's assistant's pay at $1,200. Carried.

Commissioner Harrison moved to fix the Jailor's salary at $1,800.

Commissioner Ashton moved to amend by making the salary $2,500. Carried.

Commissioner Ashton to fix the pay of thirty-one bailiffs for all the Courts at $1,200 each. Lost.

Commissioner Galloway moved to pay the bailiffs $3 per day. Lost.

Commissioner Harrison called attention to the fact that the Board had no authority to create the office of Assistant Coroner, and moved that this item be stricken out. Carried.

Commissioned Harrison moved to fix at $840 each the pay of watchmen for the Court House and City Hall. Carried.

Commissioner Clough moved to fix at $2,000 the salary of the County Physician. Carried.

Commissioner Crawford moved to fix the pay of the Assistant County Agent at $1,440. Carried.

In the matter of salaries for the Town Collectors, the Committee on Judiciary submitted a report, to the effect that by the act of March 29, 1872, the Collectors are allowed a commision of 2 per cent, provided that all excess of fees over $1,000 shall be paid into the Treasury. The Committee are satisfied that the salaries of $1,500 each are too small for the Collectors of North, South and West Chicago, and recommend that when the salaries are fixed by the Board those officials be allowed $3,000 each. The Committee find that, under the present law, the Collectors cannot be paid over $1,500, and recommended that the Legislature be requested to amend the law so far as it relates to the three Chicago Collectors. The report was concurred in.

Commissioner Miller moved that the pay of Collector's Clerks be fixed—twelve at $125 per month, one at $100, and two at $75, for the time actually employed. Carried.

The Committee rose and reported progress, and recommended that the report be adopted.

The Board adjourned until 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

### MARINE PAINTING.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: A forcible illustration of how easy it is to put "the wrong man in the right place" occurred in Sunday's TRIBUNE, in attributing to one of the Bryant & Stratton students the innocent amusement of opening a valve to the water-tank in the Hale building, corner of State and Washington streets, when, in fact, it was not a student, but one of the painters employed on work in the building. It seems he desired to ascend by the rear freight elevator, and, there being no one at hand to manage the machine, it occurred to him that he was engineer enough to run it up. It will be necessary to explain here that there is an artesian well in the building, and a water-tank in the upper story containing some ten thousand gallons, and that the elevators are operated by water power. The man of the brush took his stand on the elevator, pulled a rope attached to a valve in the tank above—the pent up waters rushed forth, giving a greater lifting power than was required—the painter shot heavenward, screaming at the top of his voice for help. On reaching the top of its track, the elevator stopped suddenly, but the painter went on, until the force of gravity overcame his upward momentum, when he returned crouchant to the now harmless elevater,—a wiser, if not a better, painter.

In the meantime the employes about the building had rushed to the attic and stopped the flow. The damage was inconsiderable, some of the plastering being pretty well soaked, but not sufficient to make it fall. The college classes were not interfered with at all.

The story of the Marine Bookkeeper being spoiled, we still have the "Marine," with the bookkeeper left out, a Painter being the subject. We will also state that ample provisions have been made for guarding against any like mishap in the future, all surplus water now being conducted into the sewer.

BRYANT & STRATTON.

### THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The counterfeiting case of a young man named George Miller, who is charged with passing a spurious $20 bill, was again postponed by Commissioner Hoyne yesterday.

The store of George F. Haines, No. 111 South Clark street, was entered by burglars some time between Saturday night and yesterday morning, and robbed of $125 worth of clothing.

The Ladies' Aid Society will give a concert this evening at the Western Avenue Baptist Church, the proceeds of which are for the embellishment of the interior of the church.

The Rev. F. P. Garesche, the celebrated Jesuit Missionary, will deliver a lecture in St. Mary's Church on Tuesday evening, on the subject of "Catholic Literature for Catholics." The subject is well calculated to elicit the best efforts of the distinguished lecturer.

The alarm from Box 61, between 1 and 2 o'clock Saturday morning, was occasioned by the appearance of fire in the kitchen of the residence No. 1015 Wabash avenue, in Follansbee's marble row. Owing to a defective wall at the back of the kitchen range, the ends of the flooring and joists of No. 1013 were set on fire. The flames were extinguished before any material damage had been done.

Those curious as to rents on Dearborn street, may be told that the main floor of Nos. 76 and 78, together with the basement under No. 76 (which must not be let for a saloon or eating-house), was yesterday let by the heirs of the estate of Benjamin Manferre, and approved by the County Court, for five years, to the Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Company, for $4,000 per annum.

Two pigeon-shooting matches are to come off shortly at Dexter Park. One will occur on Saturday, Jan. 25, between Abe Kleiman, champion of America, and J. P. Robertson, champion of Scotland, 25 birds each, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, and 1¼ ounce shot, for $50. P. Grady is stakeholder. The other match is for Feb. 1, between E. Thomas, of Chicago, and J. P. Robertson, 100 birds each, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, 1¼ ounce shot, for $200. New York rules to govern.

John Pasher, a boot and shoe dealer, who resides on Halsted street, nearly opposite the Transit House, was severely injured yesterday morning by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, which he was engaged in filling with oil while standing near a hot stove. The lamp burst with great violence, setting fire to the room and to Mr. Pasher's clothing. He ran to the front door in order to make his escape from the house, but found it fastened, and was compelled to jump through a window. His head, face, arms, and hands were badly cut by the glass, and these injuries, together with the burns which he sustained, are likely to have a fatal result.

### Inducements Extraordinary.

A. G. Downs & Co., No. 324 West Madison street, for the next thirty days will offer their entire stock at cost price, and many things at great reduction from cost prices, including silks, velvets, dress goods, suits, cloaks, shawls, linens, flannels, blankets, cloths, hosiery, gloves, embroideries, notions, etc. Table linens, warranted pure, at 25 cents per yard. Ottoman shawls, half price. These goods must be sold to make room for spring purchase. In our dress and cloak making rooms, we will make a reduction of 10 per cent on all goods manufactured. Customers can rely on this sale as being genuine.

### Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

## OCEAN NAVIGATION.

## ALLAN LINE.

### Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

Despatch first-class full-powered Mail Steamers regularly between Liverpool and Quebec in summer, and Portland in winter bi-weekly, and Liverpool and Baltimore the year round; also, a weekly steamer between Glasgow and different American ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

CABIN.

To Great Britain and Ireland........$60 and $80 gold.

STEERAGE.

TO OR FROM Quebec, Baltimore and Portland.

British Ports........$30 U. S. c'cy.
German Ports........35
Bremen, Scandinavian and French Ports........38

Tickets issued here from chief points in Europe to any Railroad town in the Western States, and vice versa.

Freight tariff is being arranged between chief ports in Europe and all points in the West.

For other information apply at the Company's office,

72 and 74 LaSalle-st.

ALLAN & CO., Agents.

## ALEXANDER GEDDES,

### Commission and Shipping Merchant,

LATE 122 LA SALLE-ST.

Having been appointed to represent Messrs. ALLAN & CO., Owners and Agents Allan Line Ocean Steamships, I have removed my business to their Offices, 72 and 74 LaSalle-st., where the same will be continued as heretofore. ALEX'R GEDDES.

Chicago, Jan. 18, 1873.

## NATIONAL LINE.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Wednesday, and for London direct every fortnight.

CABIN PASSAGE, $65 AND $75.

Steerage to and from British points........$29 currency.
Steerage to or from German points........34 currency.
Steerage to or from Bremen or Scandinavian points........37 currency.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.

WILLIAM MACALISTER,
55 Market-st., Chicago.

FOR EUROPE.

## CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established, 1840.

From New York every Wednesday. From Boston every Saturday. Cabin passage $80 and $100 gold. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage to and from British points........$30.00 currency.
Steerage to or from German points........35.00 currency.
Steerage to or from Bremen or Scandinavian points........38.00 currency.

Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Through bills of lading for merchandise to and from Europe.

P. H. Du VERNET,
General Western Agent,
Northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., (under new Sherman House.)

FOR EUROPE.

## INMAN LINE

### ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS........Saturday, Jan. 25, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE........Saturday, Feb. 1, 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL........Thursday, Feb. 6, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To or from British Ports........$30.00
To or from German Ports........35.00
To or from Bremen or Scandinavian Ports........38.00

SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.

FRANCIS C. BROWN,
General Western Agent,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

## White Star Line.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,

6,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.

Or to the White Star Line Office, 86 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

## AMUSEMENTS.

HEAR

## ROSE HERSEE

TO-NIGHT, and whole English Opera Troupe, in Concert, at the Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

## STAR CONCERTS.

### The Grand English Opera Troupe

Will give one Farewell Concert TO-NIGHT, at the Michigan-av. Baptist Church, and one Grand Matinee TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at the Union Park Congregational Church, at both of which the whole combination, consisting of the following distinguished artists: ROSE HERSEE, Soprano; EMMA HOWSEN, Soprano; ZELDA SEGUIN, Contralto; BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, Tenor; E. CLARK, Tenor; J. CHATTERSON, Tenor. J. CLARK, Basso; GUSTAV HALL, Baritone; E. GRARE, Oboe Soloist; Mr. BEHRENS, Musical Director; will appear. The most remarkable combination ever presented at one time in this city at such POPULAR PRICES: Admission 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1. Tickets for sale at the Star Lecture Course depots.

N. B.

Buyers of Tickets for the SECOND COURSE will take notice that if they purchase their Course Tickets before the "Star" Concerts by the ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE occur, they will be allowed the privilege of selecting and securing the best reserved seats for either of these concerts at half price, FIFTY CENTS.

CARPENTER & SHELDON,
Managers Star Lecture Course.

## AIKEN'S THEATRE—AIMEE.

GREAT SUCCESS OF AIMEE.

### NEW PARISIAN OPERA BOUFFE.

THIS EVENING, Jan. 21, (first time here),

### LE PETIT FAUST.

AIMEE as........MEPHISTO.
JUTEAU as........FAUST.

First appearance of Mlle. BONELLI and Mons. LECUYER.

Wednesday—LA BELLE HELENE.
Thursday—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
Friday (Benefit of Mlle. AIMEE)—LA PERICHOLE.
Saturday Afternoon—GRAND AIMEE MATINEE—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
Saturday Night (first time), the greatest success—LES CENT VIERGES.

## McVICKER'S THEATRE.

SECOND WEEK of the Eminent Author and Actor,

### DION BOUCICAULT,

AGNES ROBERTSON (Mrs. Boucicault), accompanied by MR. SHIEL BARRY, who will appear in two pieces—Boucicault's Dramatic Gem,

KERRY; Or, Night and Morning.

Also, the Sparkling Comedy,

MILLY, THE MAID WITH THE MILKING PAIL.

Every Night and Saturday Matinee.

In preparation, Boucicault's "PHANTOM."

Order carriages at 10:30.

## HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Overwhelming Success! Second week of Bartley Campbell's superb society drama. The greatest "Hit" since the "Ticket-of-Leave Man." Large and fashionable houses. Every act encored. Monday, Jan. 20, 1873, during the week, and at the regular matinees,

### FATE!

ALL THE FAVORITES IN THE CAST.

"It sparkles with bright things."—Tribune.
"Every act received a hearty encore."—Times.
"Fate is a genuine success."—Inter-Ocean.
"Replete with smiles and pathos."—Journal.

Order carriages at 10:20 p. m.

## STAR LECTURE COURSE.

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CONTENTS:

1. SEARCHING FOR THE QUININE PLANT IN PERU. Concluding Paper. Illustrated.
2. A GLANCE AT THE SITE AND ANTIQUITIES OF ATHENS. Illustrated. By J. L. T. Phillips.
3. COMMONPLACE. A Poem. By Constance Fenimore Woolson.
4. PROBATIONER LEONHARD; Or, Three Nights in the Happy Valley. A Tale. Chapters 4-9. By Caroline Cheesebro'.
5. COUNTRY-HOUSE LIFE IN ENGLAND. By Reginald Wynford.
6. THE FOREST OF ARDEN. A Story. By Ita Aniol Prokop.
7. JACK, THE REGULAR. A Poem. By Thomas Dunn English.
8. OBSERVATIONS AND ADVENTURES IN SUB-MARINE DIVING. By Will Wallace Harney.
9. CONFIDENTIAL. A Story.
10. GLIMPSES OF JOHN CHINAMAN. By Prentice Mulford.
11. A WINTER REVERIE. A Poem. By Millie W. Carpenter.
12. "PASSPORTS, GENTLEMEN!" A Story. By A. H.
13. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP. The Cornwallis Family; Novelties in Ethnology; The Steam Whistle; Siamese News; Madison as a Temperance Man, Notes.
14. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

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## RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

## ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

### Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

### CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

*Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.*

| | *Leave.* | *Arrive.* |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line | * 9:15 a. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo. | * 9:15 a. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.) | * 4:10 p. m. | * 3:10 p. m. |
| Joliet & Dwight Accomodation | * 4:10 p. m. | * 9:40 a. m. |
| St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division | ¶9:00 p. m. | ‡‡7:30 p. m. |
| Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo. | ¶9:00 p. m. | ‡‡7:30 a. m. |
| Jefferson City Express | ¶9:00 p. m. | ‡‡7:30 a. m. |
| Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex. | * 9:00 p. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

### CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

*Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.*

| | *Leave.* | *Arrive.* |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Express | * 7:30 a. m. | * 4 15 p. m |
| Dubuque and Sioux City Exp. | * 9:15 a. m. | * 2:00 p. m. |
| Pacific Fast Line | *10:15 a. m. | * 3:15 p. m. |
| Rock Island Express | *10:15 a. m. | * 4:15 p. m. |
| Galesburg Passenger | * 3:15 p. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| Mendota & Ottawa Passenger | * 4:20 p. m. | * 9:55 a. m. |
| Aurora Passenger | * 1:15 p. m. | * 8:15 a. m. |
| Aurora Passenger | * 5:30 p. m. | * 8:55 a. m. |
| Aurora Passenger (Sunday) | 1.00 p. m. | 9:55 a. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Exp. | † 9:15 p. m. | ‡ 7:00 a. m. |
| Pacific Night Express | †10:00 p. m. | ‡ 6:45 a. m. |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | *11:00 a. m. | * 5:50 p. m. |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | * 6:15 p. m. | * 7:15 p. m. |

### ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

*Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.*

| | *Leave.* | *Arrive.* |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis Express | * 7:30 a. m. | * 9:00 p. m. |
| St. Louis Fast Line | † 8:15 p. m. | ‡ 7:55 a. m. |
| Cairo Mail | * 7:30 a. m. | * 9:00 p. m. |
| Cairo Express | † 8:15 p. m. | ‡ 7:55 a. m. |
| Springfield Express | * 7:30 a. m. | * 9:00 p. m. |
| Springfield Express | † 8:15 p. m. | ‡ 7:55 a. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Ex. | * 9:15 a. m. | * 2:00 p. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Ex. | † 9:15 p. m. | ‡ 7:00 a. m. |
| **Gilman Passenger | * 5:15 p. m. | * 9:00 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 6:10 a. m. | * 6:48 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 7:10 a. m. | * 7:45 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | § 9:00 a. m. | * 8:10 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | §12:10 p. m. | * 9:00 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 3:00 p. m. | §10:30 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 4:15 p. m. | § 1:45 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 5:15 p. m. | * 5:20 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 6:10 p. m. | * 5:55 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | *11:00 p. m. | * 7:35 p. m. |

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

### CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

*Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Chicago | * 8:00 a. m. | § 8:00 p. m. |
| Arrive at Indianapolis | * 4:20 p. m. | § 3:50 a. m. |
| Arrive at Cincinnati | * 9:30 p. m. | § 9:15 a. m. |

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### CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

*Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.*

| | *Leave.* | *Arrive.* |
|---|---|---|
| Pacific Fast Line | *10:30 a. m. | * 3:45 p. m. |
| Dubuque Day Express | 10:30 a. m. | 3:45 p. m. |
| Pacific Night Express | †10:30 p. m. | ‡ 6:30 a. m. |
| Dubuque Night Express | 10:30 p. m. | 6:30 a. m. |
| Freeport & Dubuque Express | * 9:15 a. m. | * 3:00 p. m. |
| Freeport & Dubuque Express | * 9:15 p. m. | * 7:00 a. m. |
| Milwaukee Mail | * 8:00 a. m. | *10:10 a. m. |
| Milwaukee Express | * 9:45 a. m. | * 4:00 p. m. |
| Milwaukee Passenger | * 5:00 p. m. | * 7:40 p. m. |
| Milwaukee Passenger (daily) | §11:00 p. m. | § 5:00 a. m. |
| St. Paul & Green Bay Express | *10:00 a. m. | * 7:15 p. m. |
| Green Bay Express | * 9:00 p. m. | * 6:30 a. m. |
| St. Paul Express | † 9:00 p. m. | ‡ 6:30 a. m. |

### CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

*Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.*

| | *Leave.* | *Arrive.* |
|---|---|---|
| Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex | *10:00 a. m. | * 4:00 p. m. |
| Peru Accommodation | * 5:00 p. m. | * 9:30 a. m. |
| Night Express | †10:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:00 a. m. |

### LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

*Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.*

| | *Leave.* | *Arrive.* |
|---|---|---|
| Mail, via Air Line and Main Line | * 6:40 a. m. | * 9:20 p. m. |
| Special New York Express, via Air Line | * 9:00 a. m. | * 8:00 p. m. |
| Atlantic Express, via Air Line | 5:15 p. m. | * 8:00 a. m. |
| Night Express, via Main Line | †*9:00 p. m. | *‡6:30 a. m. |
| Elkhart Accommodation | * 3:40 p. m. | *10:10 a. m. |

### CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

*Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 168 Washington-st.*

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

| | *Leave.* | *Arrive.* |
|---|---|---|
| Mail | * 7:40 a. m. | * 1:40 p. m. |
| Evansville & Terre Haute Ex. | * 7:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:30 a. m. |

### PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

| | *Leave.* | *Arrive.* |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | * 9:00 a. m. | ‡ 7:30 p. m. |
| Pacific Express | §5:15 p. m. | § 6:30 a. m. |
| Fast Line | †*9:00 p. m. | ‡*8:00 a. m. |
| Mail | * 4:55 a. m. | * 6:10 p. m. |
| Valparaiso Accommodation | * 3:45 p. m. | * 8:50 a. m. |

### MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

*Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.*

| | *Leave.* | *Arrive.* |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via main and air line) | * 5:30 a. m. | * 8:45 p. m. |
| Day Express | * 9:00 a. m. | * 7:00 p. m. |
| Jackson Accommodation | * 3:35 p. m. | *10:20 a. m. |
| Atlantic Express | § 5:15 p. m. | § 8:00 a. m. |
| Night Express | †*9:00 p. m. | ‡*6:30 a. m. |
| INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD. | | |
| Mail | * 5:30 a. m. | *8:45 p. m. |
| Night Express | †9:10 p. m. | ‡*10:30 a. m. |
| GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER. | | |
| Night Express | †9:10 p. m. | *6:00 a. m. |

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## CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington News: Proceedings in Congress; The Investigation Committees—New York News—Miscellaneous Telegrams.

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THIRD PAGE—The Tucker Claim—Annual Report of the Board of Inspectors of the House of Correction—County Affairs—The City in Brief—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: A Seventy Million Dollar Claim; Our Electoral System; Selfish Legislation; Current News Items.

FIFTH PAGE—The State Capital; Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial.

SEVENTH PAGE—The Law Courts—Personal Items—Notes and Opinion.

EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Amusements—Governmental Telegraph: Letter from Hon. Joseph Medill—Auction Advertisements.

## TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Aimee Opera Bouffe Troupe. "Le Petit Faust."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Dion Boucicault and wife. "Kerry; or Night and Morning;" "Milly, the Maid with the Milk-Pail."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Joseph Murphy. "Help."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Fate."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. Ethiopian Comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Dramatic and Musical Varieties.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. Macallister.

STAR CONCERT—Seguin English Opera Troupe. Michigan Avenue Baptist Church.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—ORDINARY DRAWing every 17 days. Tickets, $28. J. B. MARTINEZ & Co., Bankers, 10 Wall-st., Box 4,685 N. Y. P. O.

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# The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, January 21, 1873.

The Lower House of the Legislature have passed a resolution that at least one member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners should be a farmer.

The Senate Naval Committee have reported the House bill for the construction of six sloops-of-war, with an amendment increasing the number to ten. The Senate have begun to discuss the bill, and will continue the debate to-day. Senator Cole, of California, said yesterday that legislation was needed not so much to enlarge the navy as to promote our commerce.

A drunken husband, according to a recent decision in this State, is $1,200 better than none—if he is killed. One John Lay, of Logan County, broke his neck while intoxicated, and his widow, under the Temperance law, has recovered $1,200 from the saloon-keeper who sold him the fatal liquor. It is not long since a woman in Iowa, widowed in about the same way, recovered a valuable homestead as damages from the rumseller.

The President of the Credit Mobilier Company (Mr. Sidney Dillon) has been before the Investigating Committee. He remembers hearing Ames speak of Brooks as one of the Congressmen who was to receive stock. He also says he was approached by Brooks, who claimed to be entitled to 50 shares of Credit Mobilier stock in addition to the 100 held by his son-in-law. The Committee adjourned to allow Mr. Dillon to refresh his memory, and will continue his examination to-day.

The Bankrupt act was before the House yesterday. A bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee declaratory of the meaning of the act of 1872, which intended, they said, to make the exemptions under the National act identical with those under the State laws. As an amendment to this bill it was moved that the Bankrupt act be repealed altogether. This was carried by the large majority of 129 to 60. A bill to repeal the Bankrupt law and all supplementary and amendatory acts has been reported to the Senate by the Judiciary Committee, but not yet acted upon.

A great deal is being said in different quarters against exempting from taxation property like that of religious corporations, which considerations of what is called public policy have left free from taxes from time immemorial. That abuses have followed some of these exemptions cannot be denied, and in Wisconsin it is proposed to reform the abuses by abolishing all the exemptions. Petitions to this effect are coming to the Legislature from every part of the State. Noteworthy among them is that of the largest Protestant church of Milwaukee asking the Legislature to tax their property.

The Boston Relief bill has been reported adversely by the Senate Judiciary Committee. They think it unconstitutional, for the reason that all States are entitled, under the Constitution, to equal advantages in trade and manufactures. They further agree that the reasons urged in favor of the relief for suffering by fire would apply to any other community, and in favor of individuals as well as cities. To pass the Boston Relief bill would, they say, sanction a principle which would make "Congress a great insurance company for 40,000,000 of people."

A New York journal thinks that the mutual congratulations of the out-going and in-coming Lieutenant Governors of Illinois were very affecting. It contemplates, with unalloyed admiration, that Illinois is to have a Lieutenant Governor (he is really to be the Governor, but the New York journal didn't know that) who is "in all respects the peer of the mightiest minds of the Republic." When the same journal proceeds further, and reads the in-coming Lieutenant Governor's eulogy in turn upon the out-going Lieutenant Governor, it concludes that there is a tenderness and sweetness about the whole thing which reminds it of two little boys licking molasses from the same stick.

A correspondent, writing from the South, says that the negroes all through South Carolina (and in a less degree in some of the other States) are infected with the idea that they are born legislators. The laws have constantly favored them; but, instead of taking advantage of the preference shown them to improve their condition, they hang about, a ragged, lazy, and worthless set of creatures, every field-hand feasting a morbid imagination with meditations on his peculiar fitness to sit in legislative halls. There is reason to suspect that there is much truth in all this, and it leaves but a poor prospect for the progress of the South toward rehabilitation, and a still poorer one for any amelioration in the condition of the colored race.

Garvey, who made plaster a costly luxury for the tax-payers of New York, and, according to his own statement, cleared a million of dollars between 1868 and 1871, has returned from Europe, under promise of protection, to testify against his fellow thieves. He was one of the witnesses in the Tweed trial yesterday. He went away at the request of Tweed, Sweeney, Connolly, and Hank Smith. He told in detail the story with which the public are already familiar, concerning the contrivances of margins and overcharges by which the Ring plundering was done. Tweed's counsel claim that their client paid these margins, from which Garvey made his profits, out of his own pocket and not out of the City Treasury.

Baptist Noel, whose full name is the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Wriothesley Noel, long known as one of the most active of English writers in the field of polemic divinity, died yesterday, at the age of 73. He began his ecclesiastical life as Chaplain to the Queen, but resigned this position in 1848, when he seceded from the Established Church. He then joined the Anabaptists, and was one of their ministers until within a year or two. As a preacher, philanthropist, and controversial writer, Baptist Noel held a high rank. Some of his better-known writings are "Sermons on the First Five Centuries of the Church," "Christian Missions to Heathen Lands," "Essay on Union of Church and State," "Essay on Christian Baptism," "Freedom and Slavery in the United States," and "Rebellion in America."

Boston is suffering from the worst epidemic of small-pox that has ever been known in Massachusetts. There are now 3,000 cases of the disease reported to the authorities. Before vaccination was known, there were, in 1700, according to Cotton Mather, 1,200 fatal cases in one year, but now small-pox patients, notwithstanding all the aids of modern skill, are dying at the rate of 3,000 a year, or 60 a week. The mortality reaches the frightful proportion of one death in every four cases, which is worse than even the small-pox pestilence of 1816 in Europe. The sudden spread of the disease is attributed, in Massachusetts, to the repeal of the "head money tax," which has thrown the State open to Canadian immigration, which brings the infection with it. In the nine months which have passed since this repeal, there have been more deaths from small-pox in Boston than in the whole State in the preceding six years.

The Chicago produce markets were generally more active yesterday, except provisions. Mess pork was dull, and nominally 5@10c per brl lower, at $11.70@11.75 cash, and $12.10@12.15 seller March. Lard was in moderate demand, at a decline of 10c per 100 lbs, closing at $7.15@7.20 cash, and $7.45@7.50 seller month. Meats were rather quiet and a shade easier, at 3⅞@4c for shoulders; 5¾@5⅞c for short ribs; 6⅛c for short clear, and 7¾c per lb for 16-lb green hams. Dressed hogs were in fair demand and a shade easier, at $4.35@4.40 per 100 lbs for heavy, and $4.55@4.60 for light. Highwines were dull and steady at 88c. Flour was active and a shade firmer. Wheat was active, and advanced 2c, closing at $1.26⅛ cash, and $1.27¼ seller February. Corn was more active and declined ⅛@¼c, closing firm at 30¼c cash, and 30¼@30⅜c seller February. Oats were quiet and a shade easier, closing at 25⅛c cash, and 25¼c seller February. Rye was steady at 68c. Barley was less active; No. 2 was 2c higher, but closed weak at 80c; No. 3 was steady at 66@68c. Live hogs were fairly active, and closed steady at $3.65@3.90. There was very little doing in the cattle market. Sheep were firm.

Another phase of the transportation question is beginning to develop itself, which threatens to work a serious injury to Chicago in one of her most important branches of business. The cattle trade of the city is now in a very unhealthy condition, owing to the inability or the unwillingness of the managers of railroad lines leading to the seaboard to furnish suitable and sufficient facilities for the shipment of cattle to the East. Sellers are compelled to look to shippers for the absorption of the bulk of the cattle which are sent to this market, and, when the shipping demand is diminished nearly one-half, as it is now, by the scarity of cars, prices, of course, must suffer correspondingly, and the loss falls most heavily upon producers. The market has now become so seriously affected that some means should be devised at once to remedy the evil, or the stock trade of the city may receive a blow from which it will take a long time to recover. Already, large numbers of cattle, which, but for this drawback, would seek our market, are being forwarded Eastward through other channels. Chicago cannot afford to let her cattle market be endangered in this manner.

A London correspondent concludes, not unnaturally, that the results of the English system of taxation should teach Americans to put an end to that "protective" system by which American industry, trade, and commerce are made to walk in fetters, and to do their work with one hand tied behind them. In England, year after year, tax after tax is taken off, and the already very small list of dutiable articles still further reduced, and year after year the revenue becomes larger. Industry is unfettered and commerce is free, and the less the people are taxed the more money the Government receives. The revenue returns for 1872 were published on Jan. 1, and they are certainly the most remarkable ever published in any country. The total revenue has been, in round numbers, £77,700,000, or £388,500,000—an increase of £5,479,809 over 1871. The rate of tax of 1871 having produced a surplus, there was a reduction on the tea, coffee, sugar, and other taxes. The cheaper the things were made, the more the people bought of them, and the result was an increase of the revenue to the Government. The receipts from customs were $163,750,000, which included only twenty-six articles. The receipts from beer and whiskey were $126,620,000, an increase of $10,000,000 over the last year. The American experience has been of a similar nature, so far as reduction has been tried. Yet, in the face of these facts, Mr. Boutwell says that the country can stand no reduction in the taxes, and the Protection element of Congress will not listen to any reduction of the tariff.

## A SEVENTY-MILLION DOLLAR CLAIM.

The news comes from Washington that all the Senators and Representatives from the cotton-growing States have united in the support of a bill directing the refunding of the tax collected during the war on cotton. The whole sum which these gentlemen propose to draw from the Treasury is $70,000,000, an amount which throws even the magnificent operations of the Credit Mobilier in the shade. This tax was paid several years ago. At that time cotton was in such demand that the planters received whatever they asked for it. Cotton was, in fact, King. The tax, under the circumstances, was added to the price paid by the consumers. Never before or since the time that tax was in existence were there such prices obtained for cotton. Now comes the demand that this tax be refunded,—that cotton shall not be permitted to contribute its pittance to pay the debt of the war. During the four years of the war the people of the Southern States were exempt from taxation for the support of the Government. There was not a product of the North,—of the field, forest, rivers, and lakes, of the mines, of the forge or furnace, that was not taxed, and taxed heavily, not only to pay the expenses of the Government, but to make good the deficiency caused by the want of revenue from these Cotton States. The wheat, corn, beef, and pork of the great West were taxed during that time, and are taxed yet, to pay that debt. This war-tax on the agriculture of the West has been in operation ten years. It may be counted at an average of $70,000,000 annually. Why should we pay back the war-tax collected for three years only on cotton, and not the tax on pork? The fact that the tax on cotton was called "export" in the law does not change the circumstances, because the tax on breadstuffs and provisions is an export tax in fact. The price of corn in London regulates the price of corn in the remotest village on the frontier. The difference between the prices at the two points is the cost of carriage. The man who exchanges his corn at 10 cents per bushel for cotton and woollen goods, pays in corn the tax levied by the Government on these exchange products. A million of bushels of corn in London is worth $100,000 to the man who raised the corn in Iowa. When he undertakes to purchase with it cotton and woollen goods, he has first to put aside $10,000 for return freight from London to Des Moines; he then invests $45,000 in goods, and retains the other $45,000 to pay the taxes levied by the Government on all goods purchased abroad by an exchange of corn and pork. For his million of bushels of corn, which he sold in London for $910,000, he receives, all told, $45,000 in woollen goods, he having paid $570,000 for freight upon railroads to New York,—said freights being extorted to pay taxes upon rails, cars, machinery,—and having paid $250,000 for ocean freights, and $10,000 for freight upon his handful of return goods. Yet the producer of this corn, who has been taxed out of one-half the value of his products for ten years, and who from present appearances is to be thus taxed every year for the next half century, is not considered as a tax-payer, while the cotton-producers, who paid $73,000,000 of tax in three years upon an export having a value at the place of growth beyond all precedent, are to be refunded the pittance which was their first and only contribution to the expenses of the war.

If the Credit Mobilier, with its prospective profits of $30,000,000, was too strong a temptation for so many men, and eminent men in Congress, what are we to expect from a proposition to divide $70,000,000—all cash? The owners of the tax-receipts on cotton are the commission agents, factors, and brokers, who bought the cotton, paid the tax, and sold it abroad. These receipts have been bought up for a few cents on the dollar, and the present holders can well afford to divide $40,000,000 to purchase the passage of this bill to refund the cotton-tax. The record of votes since 1864 upon all Pacific Railroad measures has now become a matter of deep interest. Popular attention is now fixed upon all these schemes for the depletion of the Treasury, and every man who votes to take this money from the Treasury, to divide among a gang of speculators, must expect to give better excuses for the same than have been given so far by those who invested in the Credit Mobilier fraud.

## OUR ELECTORAL SYSTEM.

The proposition which Senator Morton, of Indiana, recently made in the Senate, in connection with an elaborate review of the subject, was that the reformation of our Electoral system should be referred to a Committee authorized to sit during the vacation, and instructed to report at the next session such measures as may be deemed needed. The exigencies and dangers which beset our present system became especially notable in the late election, though the country was fortunate enough to escape the serious consequences which might have ensued with a slight change in the circumstances of the election. Among the possible dangers of retaining the Electoral College, the following are obvious:

I. If Mr. Greeley had received a majority of the popular vote, and had died before the Electoral College met, it is entirely probable that the Electors who would have voted for him had he lived would have been so divided in their choice that the Grant Electors might have secured a majority in the College. In this case, the political sentiment of the majority of the people would have been defeated; and it is not difficult to conceive the effect upon the popular mind.

II. So long as the system of electing the President through an Electoral College prevails, there is danger of bribery, fraud, and a betrayal of the trust. There is no doubt that the original idea of the system was, that the choice of President should be committed fully and finally to the Electoral College. Under the prevailing practice, however, the Electors simply represent certain political parties, the choice of each party for President being clearly indicated in advance. The Electoral College is simply a voting machine, with the difference that it lies in the power of the men comprising it to betray the trust that is confided to them.

III. In the State of Louisiana there were two Electoral Colleges, each claiming the right to cast the vote of the State. Mr. Morton naturally conceives that, if the choice of President were to be determined by the vote of this State, the respective claims of the contesting Colleges would excite the people to such an extent that a decision either way would be likely to cause a popular uprising. Such a contingency might arise at any time.

IV. The practice of receiving and counting the Electoral vote is full of danger. It now rests entirely with the Vice President to determine the justice in every case where the Electoral vote of a State is in dispute. Congress has decided that its only duty is to count the vote presented by the Vice President. The final responsibility of choosing the President, then, may rest with one man, under certain circumstances. Under a rule of Congress, adopted in 1865, the vote of a State is subject to rejection at any time by a combination of politicians. When an objection is made to the counting of a State vote, it is provided that the Senate shall retire, both bodies shall deliberate separately, and, unless the two Houses shall concur, the vote shall not be counted.

It will not be denied that these dangers are formidable; and, as the Electoral College is no longer a principal, but only a cumbersome, agent in the choice of President, some satisfactory means for dispensing with it would be acceptable. It does not follow, however, that the practice of voting for President by States shall be abandoned because the Electoral College ought to be dropped. Mr. Morton favors the method of electing the Prestdent by the majority of the popular vote, but feels that such a proposition would not be sustained by the country. He, therefore, revives the proposition that the people shall vote by districts in Presidential elections. His plan is that each State shall have Presidential Districts to correspond with the Congressional Districts, and that the vote of the majority of these districts throughout the Union shall elect the President. The people would hesitate before agreeing to so radical a change. To drop the Electoral Colleges, but to retain the system of voting by States, would not affect the original intention of those who formed the Government. But to elect the President either by a majority of the popular vote, or by a majority of districts into which the whole country would be subdivided, would be utterly ignoring State lines and State positions as integral parts of the Union.

It seems, however, that the plan of voting by districts may be adapted to the purpose of abolishing the Electoral College without falling into the fundamental error of Mr. Morton's plan. Let each State have a number of Presidential votes equal to, and corresponding with, the Congressional Districts, and let each district within a State count its popular vote for President,—the majority of the districts to determine the vote of the State. Each State may then certify its own votes, equal to the number of districts, directly to Congress. In this matter, each State is the judge of any contest that may arise as to the majority, which it may refer and settle, as it deems be st, it being simply required to return its votes to Congress by a certain day, under penalty of forfeiting them. Such a plan would render an Electoral College entirely useless, and would deprive the Vice President and Congress of their present facilities for determining the Presidential vote under certain circumstances. Congress would have nothing to do but count the votes returned to it. Such a system, too, might open the way eventually for an application of the Minority Representation plan of voting within the States to the Presidential elections, if its merits should prove sufficient to warrant its adoption. But, at all events, it seems to do away with the abuses that are possible under the present system, without mutilating the integrity of the State Governments in their relations to the Federal Union. The plan which shall best accomplish this purpose must be the object that the Congressional Committee should keep most prominently in view.

## SELFISH LEGISLATION.

It often takes the experience of years to develop the influence of special legislation upon the interests of the public. The beneficial effects, for instance, of some great public improvement are seriously impaired, sometimes destroyed, by the selfish schemes of those who are determined to line their own pockets at the expense of the people.

For more than twenty years it has been a wonder how the projectors of the Illinois and Michigan Canal could have been so stupid as to dig a "narrow ditch" for a hundred miles from Chicago to the head of navigation on the Illinois River, making it necessary to have long, narrow boats, with comparatively light tonnage, which, when loaded, could be towed up and down the Illinois only when the river was high, while, with less expense, by a series of locks and dams up so far as Lake Joliet, perhaps to Lockport, and thence to the Chicago River by a broad, shallow canal, steamers from the Mississippi, with more freight than a dozen canal-boats could carry, could have come directly to the docks of Chicago. The early history of the canal shows that its friends fully appreciated the great advantages of slackwater navigation over that by a narrow ditch. There was much discussion and an active and bitter canvass between the two parties. The friends of the slack-water project sent to New York and procured the services of the most eminent civil engineer of his time, Mr. Wright, who made a survey between Chicago and Peru, and demonstrated beyond a question that a system of locks and dams, and a broad, shallow canal admitting the passage of steamers from the lakes to the Mississippi was not only far the cheapest, but that it would be worth vastly more to the commerce of the Mississippi Valley than the narrow ditch. By it, a steamer might have come from the mouth of the Yellowstone, or from St. Paul direct, to Chicago. In fact, no man can now adequately estimate the advantage such a canal would have been to Chicago and the entire Northwest. The friends of the rival projects were before the Legislature with their reports, and their facts and figures; there had been the usual amount of buncombe speeches; but, so manifestly did the "broad gauge" improvement have the advantage, that the bill passed one day, just before dinner, by a majority, if we rightly remember, of four votes. But, to the surprise of every one, as soon as the Legislature assembled in the afternoon, a reconsideration was moved, and the counter project was adopted by a majority of one or two votes.

Of course, the question is pertinent, by what baleful influence a change so injurious to our city, and to the commerce of the country, could have been effected? A few scheming selfish politicians owned the land at LaSalle, where it was proposed to terminate the "narrow ditch" and to build a great city. It was believed and charged that certain lots and blocks on the town plat of LaSalle changed hands between the sittings of the Legislature, and with that came a change of the requisite number of votes. But the effort to enrich a few political schemers has cost our city and the Northwest millions of money. The Northwest will never have the commercial facilities absolutely essential to its prosperity till the original plan is carried out, and by a system of locks and dams on the Illinois River and the enlargement of the canal from Lockport or Joliet Lake shall admit the passage of steamers between the lakes and the Mississippi.

The gauge of the railways in the Northern and Southern States is so different,—a part, no doubt, of the schemes of the Southern politicians before the war to establish a Southern Confederacy. The gauge of the Grand Trunk and other Canadian railways is 5 feet 6 inches, while that of the roads on this side of the line is 4 feet 8½ inches. This is a source of much annoyance, and expense as well, to the commerce between the Dominion and the States. This difference in gauge had its origin in unmitigated selfishness. When the Grand Trunk was projected, the people of Portland, Me., proposed to build a connecting line to the boundary between Canada and the United States, and lease it to the Grand Trunk at 6 per cent on the cost, provided that the Directors would adopt a gauge of 5½ feet, and the "broad tread" was carried. The real object of Portland in making the broad gauge an essential requisite, was to effectually debar Boston from any share in the Canadian trade. They thought that the cost of transhipment would forever give them a monopoly of that business. But an extra rail has long since, if we mistake not, given the cars of the Grand Trunk direct access to Boston. Experience has demonstrated that it costs much more to run a wide than a narrow gauge road, and we heard the members of the Canadian Parliament, two years ago, discuss for a whole evening the question whether they would save enough in the running of the road to pay the interest on the cost of changing its gauge. These examples are given to show how immensely a whole people may be taxed and inconvenienced for a generation, in order to benefit a few selfish schemers.

The last foreign mails bring the intelligence of the closing of the famous Wiesbaden gaming establishments, which took place at 11 o'clock on the night of Dec. 31. As the time approached, the rooms became so densely crowded that the directors found it necessary to admit visitors by tickets only. The profits during the year have been enormous. After paying all expenses, 5,000 francs a day, including the yearly tax of 200,000 florins to the Prussian Government, the shareholders have received interest on their capital at the rate of 107 per cent per annum. A correspondent of the London *News* says that some of the croupiers, now that their occupation is gone, have been retained by M. Blanc, the former proprietor, for service at Monaco. Others are going into trade, and all will soon be absorbed in the shopkeeping and commercial world. This correspondent says: "These croupiers, as a rule, are a well-conducted body of men; anything but the ferocious creatures of Gustave Dore's picture. In appearance they are the type of the banking clerk. The same habit, for long years, of mental calculation and of incessantly handling money, has given the same aspect to both. It is a good thing that play is coming to an end. Even the croupiers do not regret it. More than one has said to me, 'I have lost the best years of my life in this ignoble service, and I should have done much better in every way for myself and my family had I been engaged in a more respectable calling.'"

The effect of the stoppage of play, it is thought, will act differently upon Hambourg and Wiesbaden. Hambourg will become again the quiet village it was before M. Blanc transformed it, in 1842, into the metropolis of the German gaming places. Wiesbaden will improve by the change, as many respectable families intend settling there, who would not have done so under the former state of things.

The London *Times* has risen to the dignity of being sued for libel by a Government, the libel being that the *Times* published a communication, alleged to have been signed by the Turkish Minister in London, containing untrue statements with reference to the finances of the Government of Turkey. With all due deference to the Sultan of Turkey, there are very few people who will not consider that he has made an ass of himself, whatever the state of his finances may be. The *Times* should now come into Court and establish the general bad character of the plaintiff, and show that his statements are not worthy of belief. Let it produce testimony to show that he sits cross-legged, as no gentleman should; that he eats opium and keeps himself stupefied with coffee and tobacco; that he compels his subjects to undergo the diurnal torments of a Turkish bath; that he keeps a harem in defiance of his duties to the Sultana; that, when he gets tired of one of his concubines, he ties her up in a sack and throws her into the Bosphorus, as food for the fishes; that he bowstrings his subjects whenever he feels like it; that he is constitutionally lazy, and utterly contemptible in the eyes of every one; that he is a religious and political despot; that for such a man as this to sue a respectable newspaper for libel is a clear case of contempt for the Court in which the action is brought, and that the evidence of such a man cannot be believed.

We print elsewhere a communication with reference to the recent burning of the First Congregational Church, in which the writer, who speaks with authority, puts a different construction upon the causes which led to the destruction of the church, or, rather, leaves the real cause in mystery. By the writer's own statement, however, it appears that there was a wooden duct for the escape of foul air near by the locality where the fire was discovered; that this flue extended to the roof, and that its covering on the top and its valves were open. The writer's communication, while it corrects some statements in the original article, which were supposed to be correct, does not affect the lesson we sought to convey, namely, that no building should be built with wooden flues, wooden elevator-ways, or wooden dumb-waiters. They are at best but fire traps so constructed as to convey flames from the basement to the roof in the shortest possible time, and in the most direct manner.

The London *Lancet* has some suggestions to offer upon the question of cash and credit in the medical profession, with the view to improve upon the universal custom among general practitioners of sending in bills annually, as this practice compels them to buy on credit nearly everything they desire, and gets them entangled in running accounts with patients who are purveyors of necessaries. The *Lancet* urges that the profession should take advantage of the growing public opinion in favor of cash transactions, and abolish the annual system entirely. It also recommends that every medical man who is not wealthy should make a deduction in his charges to those who would pay him promptly. The first proposition would undoubtedly be very popular among the profession; the second would be very popular among the people.

The City Physician of Springfield, Mass., is a woman. It is said that she has not made a single blunder during her official career; that she has attended 100 more patients than any of her predecessors in the same length of time, at $100 less expense; and that, acting as nurse as well as doctor, her practice among the poor has been specially beneficial. If all this is true, we venture to say that she will be re-elected.

## THE COUNCIL.

### Another Veto and Another Reconsideration.

### Washburn's Twelve-Hour Order Talked About.

### Dr. Rauch's Garbage Contractor Called to Account.

A regular meeting of the Council was held last evening, Ald. McAvoy in the Chair. There were present: Ald. Dixon, Warren, McGenniss, Coey, Sidwell, Stone, Pickering, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Clark, Sweet, Kehoe, Heath, Miner, Sherwood, Moore, Cleveland, Quirk, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, Ogden, Brandt, Woodman, and Corcoran.

#### THE REMISSION OF FINES.

The subjoined communication was received from the Mayor:

GENTLEMEN: I return, without my approval, the order passed on the 13th of January, 1873, ordering the City Comptroller to pay to James Doyle the sum of $6.50, for remission of fine imposed at the South Side Police Court on Dec. 17, 1872, for violating the ordinance concerning vehicles. The record of the Council proceedings show no cause or reason for the return of said fine. The report of the Judiciary Committee simply states that they "recommend its passage." In order to supply this omission, I have instituted some inquiry, and find the following state of facts: 1. The said Doyle was arrested by the police for driving a team without the name of the owner and the number of his license displayed on his vehicle, and also for driving without a license, in plain violation of Sections 3 and 5 of Chapter 47 of the Revised Ordinances. 2. The order directs the repayment of $6.50, whereas the sum received by the city was only $5, as shown by the record of the Police Court, which looks as if the delinquent was trying to more than reimburse himself after his violation of the ordinance. 3. If this fine is repaid, on what grounds of justice can all the other fines imposed for similar violations be withheld? For these reasons, I return the order to your honorable body for further consideration. Respectfully,
JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

The vote by which the order was passed was reconsidered, and the order recommitted.

#### THEY WANT TIME FOR THEMSELVES.

Ald. Dixon presented a petition, signed by 450 citizens (policemen), complaining of the new rules and regulations of the police force, compelling them to be on duty for 12 hours, and petitioning the Council to look into the orders, and have some change made by which they may be allowed some time to themselves and some to their families.

The petition was referred to the Board of Police Commissioners.

#### MORE OF THE SAME.

Ald. Cullerton presented the following order:

*Resolved*; That the Board of Police Commissioners be, and they are hereby requested to report to this Council, at its next regular meeting, the number of hours that each patrolman is, by the rules of the Board, or by the order of the Superintendent, required to do duty in each of the twenty-four hours, both on their beats and in the police courts.

Ald. Schaffner did not know what the Common Council had to do with the orders of the Commissioners or the Superintendent. The Council could not direct the Board in its orders. He thought the order was an error, but any action on the part of the Common Council was a folly.

The resolution was adopted.

#### TAX SALE TO BE ANNULLED.

Ald. Stone presented a petition from William Van Olender, asking that $37.77, paid by him on property used as a street by the city, be refunded, and that a tax sale certificate owned by John Forsyth, who purchased the property at a tax sale for $40.30 be cancelled.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division.

#### MORE YET ABOUT POLICE MATTERS.

Ald. Tracey asked the passage of the following, which was referred to the Committee on Police:

WHEREAS, Under the last general order issued by the Superintendent of Police, it will be impracticable for members of the police force of this city to spend any time with their families; therefore be it

*Resolved*, By the Common Council of the City of Chicago, that the Board of Police be, and they are hereby, instructed to cause said general order to be so modified that the members of the police force shall not be required to be on duty for more than six hours at any one time, so that when they have been on duty for twelve hours they shall be off duty for the next succeeding twelve hours.

#### MUST THEY BUY THEIR BELTS AND CLUBS?

Ald. Tracey offered the following, which was referred to the Clerk for engrossment:

WHEREAS, The police force of Chicago have lately been compelled to purchase the belt and club to be worn by them whilst on duty; and,

WHEREAS, Said belts and clubs are not a portion of the regular uniform of said policemen; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby, ordered to refund the amount paid into the City Treasury by said police force for said clubs and belts.

Ald. Heath thought it would not be wise to pass the resolutions. If the policemen were not paid enough to purchase clubs and belts their pay might be raised, but the opinion of the Superintendent and Police Commissioners was that the clubs and belts should be purchased by the members of the force.

The resolution was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

#### WORSE THAN THE FERTILIZING SMELLS.

Ald. Bailey presented the following, which was referred to the Committee named.

The attention of the public, as you are well aware, within the past ten days has been called to the removal, or attempted removal, of the Fertilizing Company's works from Ainsworth. The attention of this Council is respectfully called to a nuisance likely to prove more terrible to the citizens of Chicago than is the Fertilizing Company's works to the people of Hyde Park. I refer to the manner in which the garbage of the city is being collected by the Board of Health through their contractor. I have time and again called the attention of Dr. Rauch to this matter, but have so far been unable to discover any change in the collection of such refuse. Whole streets in the Eighth Ward have not received a call for the last eight months, consequently the streets and gutters present an appearance at present not very pleasing to the eye; but when we contemplate the early spring, coming of warm weather, we have the pleasing assurance that the dreaded cholera, now in the East, will cause a depopulation gratifying only to our noble Board of Health and their contractor. I would recommend that the matter of enforcing this contract for removal of garbage and matter kindred to it be referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division.

#### PAYING ALDERMEN.

Ald. Tracey presented the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, There is a desire on the part of the taxpayers of this city that the Aldermen should be paid a salary sufficient to compensate them for the amount of time lost in the service of the city; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the representatives of Cook County in the General Assembly be, and they are hereby, requested to use their influence to secure the passage of an act providing a salary for the Aldermen of this city, of not less than $1,000 a year; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the City Clerk be, and is hereby, requested to furnish a certified copy of this resolution to each of the members of the General Assembly.

#### CLEARING THE SIDEWALK.

Ald. Schnitz presented an order directing the Board of Public Works to cause the removal of lumber piles now lying on the sidewalk on Sixteenth street, between Arnold and Grove streets. It was referred to the Board.

#### STORING SHAVINGS IN THE CITY LIMITS.

Ald. Bailey presented an order directing the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners to prohibit the storing of shavings in the city limits. Referred to the Committee on Police.

#### THE DEARBORN STREET EXTENSION.

The Board of Public Works presented a report upon the Dearborn street extension, stating that an ordinance upon the subject would be presented at the next meeting of the Council. It was placed on file.

#### WIDENING THE SOUTH BRANCH.

The following communication was received from the Board of Public Works:

In the years 1869 and 1870, appropriations were made by your honorable body for the purpose of widening the South Branch of the Chicago River at Twenty-second street, so as to give a channel along the west side of the bridge. The river at this point being narrow and crooked, much trouble and inconvenience was caused to the passage of vessels. Satisfactory arrangements were made with the owners of the property and a portion of the work completed, but the demands of the leaseholders of some such (in one instance) that the Board were unwilling to comply with them. These leases have now expired, and the same proposition from the owner of the land has been renewed, with a stipulation that the dock to be built and the land taken be removed before the opening of navigation in the spring. The Board consider the proposition a favorable one, and would recommend its adoption and as early a consideration by your honorable body as is possible to give it.

The consideration to be paid for the land is $5,000, the city to build a good substantial dock on the river in front of the property. The approximate amount of dredging is 7,000 cubic feet, which will cost $3,500; and 270 lineal feet of dock at $800, aggregating $2,160; total, $5,660.

It was referred to the Committee on Harbors and Bridges.

#### THE REVISED ORDINANCES.

The special order of the evening, the consideration of the revised ordinances, was then taken up.

The ordinance entitled "An Ordinance for Revising and Consolidating the Ordinances of the City of Chicago" was taken up and passed.

#### SPECIAL ORDER FOR MONDAY EVENING.

Ald. Schaffner moved that the report of the Special Committee of Nine be made the special order for next Monday evening. Adopted.

#### EXTENDING EXTINGUISHING FACILITIES.

The engrossed ordinance authorizing the purchase of Babcock engines and the erection of bell towers, heretofore published, was taken up.

Ald. McGrath moved an amendment providing for the purchase of an engine of the Ahren's or Cincinnati pattern. The amendment was adopted.

Ald. Sherwood severely criticised the Babcock engines.

After considerable discussion, a vote was taken on waiving the engrossment of the ordinance, which resulted in the negative. It was then referred to the Clerk for engrossment, and made the special order for Monday evening at 10 o'clock.

#### IS IT LEGAL.

Ald. Pickering offered the following, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Corporation Counsel be requested to report to this Council, at its next regular meeting, in writing, whether the police force can be legally increased at this time.

#### ANTICIPATING A FRESHET.

Ald. McGrath presented the following, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Board of Public Works be, and they are hereby requested to cause to be removed from the ditches, culverts, and catch basins in the outside districts of the city all the accumulations of ashes, house-slops, and garbage, in order that a freshet may be avoided during the approaching spring.

The Council adjourned.

## CONSECRATED TO TERPSICHORE.

### Turner Hall Now Completely Dedicated.

### The Grand German Ball of Last Evening.

### Why It Was Unlike the One of Sheridan's.

The dedication of the new Turner Hall, on North Clark street, which was commenced Saturday afternoon, was ended at an early hour this morning, having been going on, with occasional intermissions, for about three days, thus affording a completeness of dedication which leaves but little to be desired. Saturday, physical culture; Sunday, music and singing; Monday, dancing. To have made it perfect, nothing was lacking but a little dedicatory political meeting on Tuesday, the first of the series which will hereafter be held there.

The ball yesterday evening was given, not only to consecrate the new hall to Terpsichore, but to enable the Germans to express their joy at the completion of their tabernacle. Their happiness manifests itself as naturally by dancing as did that of David, when the ark was brought back from its captivity, only their motions are a little more graceful than those of the King of Israel. The dancers came from all parts of the city, from the rebuilding North Side, from the South Side, and from the West, and even from those suburban towns where the chill atmosphere of temperance has not made it impossible for a German to live.

The new, fresh hall was not disfigured with decorations. A couple of American flags hung above the musicians, in order to remind them that every one of them was expected to do his duty. But while there was so little of the ornamental, the practical German mind had taken care of the useful. As in the days of old, the space under the galleries was filled with tables, and there sat the old men, the dowagers whose dancing days were over, and the young ladies when they wanted rest between the dances. The waiters navigated safely through the crowd, their fingers enringed with glasses. The Turners, in their linen coats, felt themselves to be the hosts of the evening, and were in a constant state of effervescence. Owing to their gymnastic training, they were enabled to shake hands to an incredible extent without appearing fatigued by it, with the exception of one young Turner who had committed the mad act of getting a pair of white gloves which were too small for him. Having got them half on, he found that he could neither advance nor recede; neither take them off, nor put them on, and remained neutralized during the evening. That original Turner, Captain Gund, was also present, but owing to the late arbitrary order of Superintendent Washburn, forbidding officers of the police force to dance while on duty, he took no part in the amusements of the evening, except to keep time to the music with his foot.

This was not one of those aristocratic balls to which the ladies go in carriages only, but many of those who were present came by the street cars, and, therefore, found the gently falling snow a great nuisance, spoiling their hats and wetting their feet. But for this, the attendance from distant parts of the city would have been much greater than it actually was. Still, in spite of the weather, the room was crowded, the music admirable, and the dancing was kept up with vigor—there was no languid dancing there.

Ordinarily the essential part of a ball is to give a description of the dresses,—a labor of great difficulty for one who has not enjoyed intimate relations with dressmakers, or had itemized bills referred to him by his wife. To trust another woman is impossible, since she has eyes for the dresses of her friends alone. They figure in silk, lace, and initials. All others appear in plain stuffs, poor lace, and names in blank. But the new system obviates that perplexity. Every lady who desires to be described writes off her costnme on a couple of slips of paper, and has them handy in her pocket. During the evening, some time between the first dance and the oysters, she sees a young man who does not dance, whose black suit seems to have been borrowed piecemeal from his friends, and who chews a pencil. To him she beckons. He approaches, and she asks if he represents a paper. He says he does. She gives him one of her slips, and glides off serene, sure of a satisfactory paragraph on the morrow. The German ladies have not learned this trick, nor if they had, would their handwriting be intelligible to American eyes. So in this case it is necessary to fall back upon generalities, to say that all were well dressed; that all wore the best they had; that silk, poplin, alpaca, and all other departments of dry goods, were satisfactorily represented; that some wore diamonds, and some Attleboro jewelry; that some were blondes, and some brunettes; some pretty, some homely. To name the long list over would only be to feed the vanity of woman, and that is not the function of a paper.

The costumes were not as fine as they were at General Sheridan's ball, but, then, the ladies were prettier. If one goes in for aristocracy and silk, we have to dispense with beauty and a fresh complexion. At the aristocratic ball one meets the same old faces, known for years,—the "standing-matter" of society gossip. But at a Turner Hall ball one is treated to a succession of charming surprises. The face of the young lady in blue is surely the one he saw behind a counter in the shop where he went to buy some buttons. That girl in plaid is identified with a grocery store. The one with dark hair is the daughter of the house where his friend boards, and the one next her awakens vague memories which he cannot locate. The ladies were not pallid and die-away. Their waists were not mere hyphens connecting the upper and lower parts of their bodies, but manifest realities. Much has been said in the past relative to the German ankle, and all that is necessary to be said now is, that it has not deteriorated. These ladies were no sylphs, and they taxed the capacity of the hall to the utmost. They enjoyed themselves, and appeared ignorant of the fact that there was such a thing as *ennui*.

The supper was an excellent one, and was heartily enjoyed, for nothing gives such an appetite as dancing and late hours. It is customary to publish the bill of fare; but that would serve merely to excite the envy and the hunger of those who were not fortunate enough to be present. The food melted away like snowflakes falling upon a Rhine-wine river. It yielded to the attacks of the German knife and fork as French armies did before German sabre and bayonet. The waiters remained despondent, and barely gleaned a mouthful.

The dancing was kept up to an absurd hour, and, if any one wonders why so few people come down from the North Side this forenoon, he must reflect that many of them did not get to bed till long after midnight.

—All in favor of an honest measurement of the work on the Nebraska Penitentiary will say *aye*. The tax-payers, good, honest, patient souls, want to know what they have got for their $200,000.—*Omaha Herald.*

lating the Ordinances of ...as taken up and passed.

R MONDAY EVENING.

l that the report of the Nine be made the special evening. Adopted.

UISHING FACILITIES.

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## THE STATE CAPITAL.

### Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

### Action Taken on the Bill to Extend the Time for the Collection of Taxes.

### A Special Bill for the Relief of Cook County to Be Reported.

### Railroad Investigation — Senatorial Election To-Day.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 20.—There was barely a quorum in the House this morning. The members, and especially the Cook County delegation, have exhibited great ability in going home and remaining there beyond the time of adjournment. The following members from Cook were present this morning: Bradwell, Ferrier, Oleson, Scanlan, Hopkins, Washburn, Booth, Rountree, Wayman, Lomax, and Herting.

The Senate kept inside the Constitution by adjourning from Friday until 6 o'clock this evening, an old trick successfully revived.

#### PROTECTING THE PRESS.

Mr. Graham offered a resolution requiring the Judiciary Committee to report what legislation, if any, was necessary "for the better protection of the press, in the exercise of its right to comment freely upon the conduct of men occupying public positions in this State." It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

#### THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The printing in German of the Governor's message was up again to-day, on the motion of Mr. Snow to rescind the resolution ordering it. He was too late, as the work is probably done by this time, and so the House thought.

#### COOK COUNTY BONDS.

A bill prepared by Mr. Root, Cook County Attorney, and approved by the Board of County Commissioners, to amend the act of February, 1872, being an act enabling counties of 100,000 inhabitants to "issue bonds and borrow money for county purposes," was introduced by Mr. Rountree. It aims to repeal the authority to purchase the abstracts, and gives the county the power to increase its indebtedness to any amount upon a vote of the people, the act to be amended limiting the amount to $1,500,000.

#### HORTICULTURAL PRINTING.

Mr. Cronkrite introduced a bill creating a Department of Horticulture. It shall comprise three Horticultural Societies, and divides the State into three Horticultural Districts. Among other things, it provides for a "Report of the Department of Horticulture of the State of Illinois," which is to include all papers and proceedings the Executive Committee may see fit to publish. This gives unlimited power to print all sorts of things, as is done in the agricultural reports, where pages are devoted to "fore and aft" milking, and such like.

#### ATTACHING LOCOMOTIVES.

Mr. Hildrup introduced a bill, to-day, to authorize proceedings by attachment for demanding, charging, or receiving a greater rate of fare or compensation for the transportation of passengers or freight than is allowed by law. It provides that railroad companies charging more than the legal fare, in addition to the penalties already provided, shall be liable in an action of debt, in a sum not less than $100 nor more than $500, in any Court of Record. The aggrieved parties may file an affidavit, upon which an attachment may be issued, and the Sheriff may execute the same by levying on any locomotive engine upon the track of the railroad and keeping said engine in his custody until the Company gives bonds in double the amount of the demand of the plaintiff, no person to become a surety who is in the employment of the railroad or pecuniarily interested therein. Before the writ of attachment is issued, bonds covering damages, in case of a wrongful suing out of the writ, must be given by the plaintiff.

#### AFTER THE RAILROADS.

Senator Whiting will submit the following when the Senate meets:

WHEREAS, It is alleged that the Chicago, St. Louis & Alton Railroad, belonging to class A, as classified by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, and authorized to charge 2½ cents per mile passenger fare;

WHEREAS, It is reported that on or about the 15th instant, when certain persons tendered the conductor the full amount required by law for their fare, the said conductor endeavored to extort a greater sum by threatening to eject them from the cars in case of non-compliance; and

WHEREAS, It is reported that some of the officers of the said road on or about the 17th inst., employed or detailed an extra force of hands to forcibly extort from them fares above the legal rates;

The resolutions provide that the Railroad Committee investigate the matter, and have power to send for persons and papers, and further, that laws be passed to prevent railroads from charging more than the rates prescribed by law. The gentlemen alluded to in the preamble were farmers on their way to the Bloomington Convention.

#### FAME'S ETERNAL CAMPING-GROUND.

The Union soldiers who fell in the battle of Antietam were buried in the centre of the field, the State of Maryland purchasing ten acres of land and dedicating it to that sacred use. An association was formed to improve the cemetery, and erect a monument above the fallen heroes. The cost of the work was to be defrayed by the eighteen States represented in the battle in proportion to their Congressional representation. The entire amount, $100,000, has been raised, except $10,057, of which $7,804 is the share of Illinois. The grounds have been improved and inclosed. The dead were buried by States, except the unknown, who were laid in a lot by themselves. The total number of dead in the cemetery is 4,617, of which 3,211 were identified, and 1,406 remain unknown. Illinois had 29 known, and her share of the unknown divided equally among the States was 80. Illinois has paid nothing so far, and is the only totally delinquent State. Her dead were interred and cared for at the expense of other Commonwealths, and now she is asked to pay what seems to be a debt of honor to insure the completion of the cemetery. In the middle of this "eternal camping ground" will be erected a granite monument 22 feet square at the base, and 44 feet 7 inches to the highest point. This will include a colossal statue of a soldier on guard over his dead comrade, to be 21 feet 6 inches high from the bottom of the plinth to the top of the cap,—the largest statue of modern times. It will be in two pieces, joined at the belt, and will weigh sixty-five tons, the weight of the entire monument being 300 tons. Colonel Cramer, of West Virginia; General Wright, of Ohio; Dr. McNary, of Connecticut, and Mr. Boult, of Maryland, a Committee appointed by the Board of Trustees, are here to ask the Legislature to appropriate money to pay the assessment on Illinois. A bill will be prepared and introduced in a few days. The State gave $10,000 to the Gettysburg monument.

#### SHAWNEETOWN.

Shawneetown intends to press the claim presented in the bill asking for $125,000 to cover damages alleged to have been inflicted upon that ancient burgh, when the State, in 1838,—the internal improvement excitement being at its height,—was building a railroad from there to Alton. For some purpose or other connected with the work, a deep ditch 200 feet wide was dug, and has since filled with water from the river. In 1857 the Legislature appropriated $85,000 to relieve the conscience of the State, and to enable the town to build a levee and control the water, but this appropriation was adjudged unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and now another application is made.

#### COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

A bill introduced in the last Legislature, providing for compulsory education, failed to become a law, as much perhaps on account of the pressure of more urgent legislation than anything else. Senator Reynolds seems to have been studying the subject and will probably introduce some proposition on the subject at an early day. The strongest argument in its favor that has appeared here is the following copy of a bill prepared by a Republican Senator. It is a literary and legislative curiosity:

#### PHONETICS.

A bill to relave cheriffs an collecters of takses in countyes not under township organistion of beeing compelled to viset every take-pare or his huse or plase of busyness in lue thereof the collecters of countyes shall advertice certen days to meat said take-pares at thare voting plases in each rispective presink, one or to days in each presink after viseting each presinks the collecter shall hold his offiise open 90 das for collecting takses in Cort house before proseding to collict By Law and this bill be maid A Mergency Bill.

#### HOUSE AND SENATE.

The House has so far conducted its business with much propriety. There have been but few buncombe harangues, and a becoming modesty that argues well has been apparent. The House promises to pan out in ability and common sense better than the Senate. There is more legal wisdom in the House. The Senate can show but one man of equal legal attainments to Mr. Hay or Mr. Bushnell—both, by the way, minority representative men. There has been a greater development of "jaw" in the Senate, and while there is evidently no lack of speaking-power in the House, the speeches so far have been moderate, generally sensible, and stuck closely to the subjects in hand.

#### THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

Hon. Joseph Hart, of LaSalle, was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and was on the Committee that framed the section in the Constitution prohibiting the Governor, and other officers, from being a candidate for any other office during the term for which they were elected. Mr. Hart holds that the section was intended to guard against such cases, as the candidacy of Governor Oglesby for the Senate, and believes it to be a violation of the spirit, if not of the letter of the Constitution. Mr. Hart, who is now in the House, has therefore conscientious scruples about voting for Oglesby for Senator, believing that in so doing he would be unfaithful to the oath he took to support the Constitution. That is the way he feels about it, and he will probably decline to vote or be conveniently absent when the vote is taken. Hon. Franklin Corwin, of LaSalle, is here, on a missionary tour, to wrestle with and if possible convert Mr. Hart, who will be likely to prove a tough subject. There are said to be two others who take the same view, and there are one or two Democrats who will not vote for Judge Trumbull. These defections cannot affect the result in any way. The ballot will be taken separately in each House to-morrow, and the joint ballot on Wednesday.

Mr. Walker, of Hamilton, this morning introduced a series of resolutions, reciting the section of the Constitution which says that the Governor, &c., shall not be eligable for any other office during the term for which he was elected. Mr. Anderson moved to lay it on the table, and Mr. Oberly, to save the subject for future discussion moved to adjourn. That was lost, and the question recurring upon the resolutions, Mr. Rountree moved to adjourn until 2:30, and it prevailed—63 to 24.

#### THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

The friends of Mr. McCrea are pushing his claims for the Railroad Commissionership. Mr. Buell, the farmers' candidate, on whose behalf a bushel of recommendations and a petition signed by 3,000 farmers have been filed in the Governor's office, is his most formidable opponent. It will be difficult for a Governor to ignore the farmers' candidate, the man in whom they expressed great confidence, and whose appointment they asked for in the Bloomington Convention. Colonel Morgan's friends were shrewd enough to get him indorsed by the farmers, and it is quite a feather in his cap. The candidates from the southern and western part of the State are increasing in number every day, and the town is nearly full of perspective Commissioners. Mr. Linegar looms up strong from the south, with ex-Senator Van Dorsten and Paul Shelley, of the Quincy *Whig*, in the immediate background, and a score or two pushing forward from the rear.

A bill appropriating $15,000 to pay the costs of legal proceedings on the part of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, and $500 for incidental expenses of the office, which is in addition to $800 appropriated for that purpose last year, was introduced in the House to-day. The money is to be expended only on the order of the Governor.

#### AN UNSAFE GALLERY.

A resolution was offered in the House, immediately after the inauguration ceremonies, inquiring into the safety of the gallery, which was reported to have sprung and settled three inches at one end. No reply has been made to the query, and a feeling of uneasiness prevails which will keep many away who would otherwise be present at the Senatorial election to-morrow and Wednesday. The collapse of the gallery would be a sensation, but, then, it might kill many people. No risk should be run.

#### THE SENATORSHIP.

The afternoon was spent on resolutions. The Walker resolution relative to Governor Oglesby's candidacy for the Senate after dilatory motions was laid upon the table, and a resolution of Mr. Quinn, expressing confidence in the Governors ability to discharge the duties of the office to which he was elected, and inviting him to scorn to become a Senator, was withdrawn. After some wrangling, Mr. Golden, moved as the sense of the House, that the Constitution had no reference to any office not created by the Constitution of the State, and the House thought so too by a party vote.

#### STATUTES FOR THE COMMITTEES.

The Contingent Committee recommended the purchase of thirty-nine copies of Gross' Statutes, one for each Committee. Mr. Johnson objected, on constitutional grounds, but Messrs. Hay and Bushnell carried it through; so several hundred dollars will invested.

#### INCREASING SALARIES.

Mr. Collins expressed his opinion against increasing the salaries of the United States Treasury Department, as the people were poor, and the Federal Relations Committee was given an opportunity to investigate it.

#### WANTS A REST.

Then Mr. Hollenback moved to adjourn from next Wednesday until the Tuesday following, to allow the members to recuperate, after the severe labor of electing a Senator, but a majority thought they could survive, and very wisely defeated the motion.

The Judiciary Committee were requested to decide immediately upon the constitutionality of printing in German, and of supplying Committees with stationery; and, by the way, the Judiciary will probably report in favor of stationery.

#### THE WAREHOUSE COMMISSION.

Mr. McAdams set forth that the agricultural interests of the State were intimately connected with the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, and that it was the opinion of the House that at least one member of that body should be a farmer. The House agreed with Mr. McAdams, and Mr. Buell's chances were proportionately elevated.

#### EXTENSION OF TAXES.

The bill for the extension of taxes being under consideration, on a motion to order it to a third reading, Messrs. Bradwell and Rountree stated that it would be oppressive for Cook County, as it would be impossible for the Collector to return the books in the time given. They desired the bill amended so that the County Board should have discretion to fix the time for this year. Mr. Connolly believed they should pass that bill, and another to meet the emergency in Cook County, and Mr. Jones said likewise. There was a general understanding that if Cook County could not press amendments to the bill, every other county would vote for a bill to relieve Cook County. It was moved to put the bill on its passage, but Mr. Shaw remembered it was an emergency bill, requiring 102 votes, and a call of the roll showed but 94 present, and it had to be postponed.

#### THE TAX EXTENSION BILL.

The Revenue Committee of the House took back the bill for the extension of taxes published last week, and after further incubation produced the following, precisely similar to the Senate bill, and which will come up for a third reading some time this week.

A BILL for an act extending the time for the collection of the taxes on the assessments for the year A. D. 1872, and delinquent and omitted taxes of former years.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, that Sections 169, 239, and 241, of "An act for the assessment of property, and for the levy and collection of taxes," approved March 30, 1872, which said numbered sections read as follows:

"SEC. 169. Town and District Collectors shall return the tax-books and make final settlement for the amount of taxes placed in their hands for collection, on or before the first day of February next after receiving the tax-book: *Provided*, That the County Collector may first notify, in writing, the several Town or District Collectors upon what day within twenty days after the first day of February, they shall appear at his office to make final settlement.

"SEC. 239. On or before the 28th day of February, annually, after he has made settlement with Town or District Collectors, the County Collector shall make a sworn statement, showing the total amounts of each kind of tax received by him from Town or District Collectors, and the total amount of each collected by himself, which statement shall be filed in the office of the County Clerk."

"SEC. 241. The County Collector shall, on or before the 5th day of March following, pay over to the State Treasurer the taxes in his hands payable to the State Treasury, as shown by such settlement."

Shall, to the extent and only so far as the same apply to taxes levied on the assessment of property for the year 1872, or to other taxes required by law to be extended on the tax books with the taxes of said year 1872, be held and are hereby made to read as follows:

"SEC. 169. Town and District Collectors shall return the tax books, and make final settlement for the amount of taxes placed in their hands for collection, on or before the 10th day of March, A. D. 1873: *Provided*, That the County Collector may first notify, in writing, the several Town or District Collectors upon what day, within twenty days after the 10th day of March, they shall appear at his office to make final settlement."

"SEC. 239. On or before the 10th day of April, A. D. 1873, after he has made settlement with the Town or District Collectors, the County Collector shall make a sworn statement, showing the total amounts of tax received by him from Town or District Collectors, and the total amount of each collected by himself—which statement shall be filed in the office of the County Clerk."

"SEC. 241. The County Collector shall, on or before the 15th day of April, A. D. 1873, pay over to the State Treasurer the taxes in his hands payable to the State Treasury, as shown by such settlement."

SEC. 2. On and after the 16th day of April, A. D. 1873, this act shall cease to be in force and effect, saving however all liabilities incurred thereunder; and thereafter Sections 169, 239, and 241, as first recited in Section 1 of this act, and as they appear and read in the act of March 30, 1872, the title of which is given in the title and Section 1 of this act, shall remain in full force and effect, the same as if this act had never been passed.

WHEREAS, the benefit of this act and the relief hereby intended to be afforded to taxpayers will be lost unless it takes immediate effect, wherefore an emergency exists, requiring that it shall so take effect; therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

### PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

#### SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 20.—Senate met at 6 o'clock p. m., pursuant to adjournment, Lieutenant Governor Beveridge in the chair.

On motion of Senator BURNS, the Senate took a recess until 8 o'clock p. m.

#### PETITION.

Upon reassembling, Senator PALMER presented a petition, signed by 500 citizens of Iroquois and Kankakee Counties, praying an extension of time for the collection of taxes. Referred to the Revenue Committee.

#### RAILROAD EXTORTIONS.

By consent, Senator Whiting presented a resolution reciting that it is believed that the Chicago & Alton Railroad have recently charged passengers a fare in excess of that allowed by law, and asking the Railroad Committee to investigate reports to that effect made, and to report thereon. Adopted unanimously on a call of the ayes and nays.

A message from the House was received announcing the passage of the House bill No. 72, for the extension of the time for collecting taxes, and asking the concurrence of the Senate in said bill. The bill was read the first time.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

#### HOUSE.

#### PETITIONS.

Mr. JACQUESS presented a petition, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A petition on the subject of compulsory education was presented and referred to the Committee on Education.

#### JUDICIAL.

The report of the Judge of the Thirtieth Judicial Circuit, as to the number of days of court held in his circuit, was presented and referred.

#### NEW BILLS.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. BUSHNELL—Relating to property of persons deemed illegitimate.

By Mr. CRONKRITE—To create a Department of Horticulture.

By Mr. HILDRUP—To authorize proceedings by attachment for demanding or receiving a greater rate of fare or freight charges than those allowed by law.

By Mr. ROUNTREE—To amend the act enabling counties having more than 100,000 inhabitants to issue bonds and borrow money. To amend the act concerning bail in civil cases.

By Mr. SAWYER—To provide for binding and preserving copies of all bills presented to either House, for future reference.

By Mr. SHUMWAY—To prevent fraudulent applications for life insurance.

By Mr. STARR—To repeal a part of the law relating to conveyances.

By Mr. TRUITT—Amending the act relating to judgments and decrees.

By Mr. WALKER—To regulate the means of egress from public buildings.

By Mr. WESTFALL—To authorize County Boards to audit all claims arising against counties.

By Mr ORENDORFF—To appropriate money to defray expenses in suits against railroads.

#### ABSENTEES.

A call of the House was ordered on motion of Mr. QUINN. The absentees are:

Armstrong (Grundy), Armstrong (LaSalle), Ballow, Bishop (Edgar), Bishop (McHenry), Bocock, Bryant, Bullard, Casey, Carpenter, Condon, Cullerton, Davis, Dement, Dolton, Easley, Ferrier, Flanders, Forth, Freeland, Grant, Grey, Gridley, Halpin,

Hart, Harvey, Hawes, Hay, Henry, Herrington, Herting, Hite (Madison), Hite (St. Clair), James, Jessup, Kann, Lane (Hancock), Lane (DeWitt), Lemma, Lewis, Loomis, Mann, McAdams, McLaughlin, McPherran, Meacham, Middlecoff, Moore (Adams), Moose, Moffitt,

Mulvane, Newton, Nultan, Oakwood, Oberly, Oleson, Peltzer, Penfield, Pinnell, Plowman, Pollock, Pyatt, Race, Ramey, Rankin, Ray, Rice, Rogers, Savage, Scott, Sherman, Smith, Streeter, Stroud, Thomas, Wicker.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BRADWELL offered a resolution authorizing the Speaker to appoint an additional page for the use of the Speaker and clerks. Referred.

Mr. GRAHAM offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report as to what legislation is necessary to protect the press in commenting upon the actions of public officers.

A resolution rescinding the order to print the Governor's message in foreign languages was offered, and its reference moved to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. OBERLY demanded the yeas and nays on the reference. The resolution was referred—yeas, 45; nays, 40.

#### THE SENATORSHIP.

Mr. WALKER offered a resolution setting forth Section 5, Article 5, of the Constitution, and reciting that no member of the House of Representatives could consistently vote for any State officer for the office of United States Senator.

Mr. ANDERSON moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. OBERLY moved to adjourn, and demanded the yeas and nays. Ordered.

The motion to adjourn was lost—yeas, 41; nays, 46.

A motion to adjourn to 2:30 p. m. was carried—yeas, 63; nays, 24.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 20.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at 2:30 p. m.

Mr. SWAN moved a call of the House. Lost.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

#### THE SENATORSHIP.

The yeas and nays were demanded upon the resolution of Mr. WALKER relating to United States Senator. The resolution was tabled—yeas, 55; nays, 35.

YEAS.

Anderson, Bradwell, Bronson, Bushnell, Cassedy, Connolly, Cross, Davis, Efner, Ferrier, Freeman, Golden, Gordon, Graham, Granger, Harvey, Hay, Henry,

Herting, Hildrup, Hollenback, Hopkins, Inscore, Jaquess, Jones, Lietze, Lomax (Massie), McGee, McPherran, Mitchell, Moore (Marshall), Oleson, Plowman, Pollack, Rice, Rountree,

Sawyer, Scanlan, Senne, Shaw, Soule, Starr, Stewart (McLean), Swan, Taggart, Truitt, Washburn, Wayman, Webster, Westfall, Wood, Wymore, Mr. Speaker.

NAYS.

Alexander (Crawford), Alexander (Montgomery), Ballow, Bishop (Edgar), Blakely, Booth, Casey, Collins, Cronkrite, Darnell, Dewey,

Dolan, Dresser, Dunham, Flanders, Hoiles, Jackson, Lemma, McAdams, McDonald, Meacham, Morrison, Neville,

Newton, Nulton, Oberly, Orendorff, Quinn, Shumway, Snow, Virden, Walker, Webber, Weinheimer, Wick.

Mr. GOLDEN offered a resolution that Section 5, Article 5, of the Constitution had no reference whatever to the election of any State officer as United States Senator, that not being an office within the meaning of the Constitution.

Mr. QUINN offered a resolution setting forth the fact that Richard J. Oglesby was the first choice of the people for Governor, for which he was eminently fitted to fill, and requested him to decline an election as United States Senator. Withdrawn.

#### EXPENSES.

The Committee on Contingent Expenses made a report, recommending the purchase of a certain quantity of Gross' statutes for the Committee's use. Adopted.

#### HOUSE ATTACHES.

A motion to employ an additional janitor was tabled.

A motion to employ two additional pages was adopted.

A resolution to pay temporary clerks and doorkeepers was adopted.

Mr. LEMMA offered a resolution authorizing the purchase of certain statutes.

#### THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Mr. McADAMS offered a resolution to the effect that at least one member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission should be a farmer.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

The resolution was adopted.

#### EXTENSION OF TIME.

The bill for an extension of time for the collection of taxes was ordered engrossed for a third reading.

The vote was reconsidered.

Mr. BRADWELL moved its recommittal to the Committee on Revenue, in order that the necessities of Cook County might be laid before the Committee. In this he was supported by Mr. ROUNTREE.

Mr. CASSEDY deprecated any delay whereby any other part of the State would be injuriously affected.

Mr. CONNOLLY said that if the bill was to do any good it must pass at once, as there was but ten days to the time when the books are to be returned. He wanted the bill passed now, and Cook County could look out for herself afterwards.

Mr. JONES was urged by his constituents to have the bill pressed to a speedy issue.

Mr. SHAW called attention to the fact that there was not an emergency vote in the House. A call of the house was ordered; ninety-four present.

The motion to recommit was withdrawn.

Adjourned to 8 p. m.

#### EVENING SESSION.

The House met at 8 p. m.

Mr. MOORE, of Marshal, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, reported the bill for the extension of the time for the collection of taxes for 1872, and delinquent and omitted taxes in former years, as correctly engrossed, and the reading proceeded, when it was discovered that the wrong bill had been engrossed. The resolution ordering the bill engrossed was rescinded. The rules requiring the engrossment were suspended, and the bill read a third time and passed—yeas, 111; nays, 1.

#### THE GROSS STATUTES.

Mr. JOHNSON entered a motion to reconsider the vote authorizing the purchase of a number gross statutes.

Adjourned.

## WALL STREET.

### Review of the Money, Stock, Gold, and Produce Markets.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

#### MONEY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Money opened easy at 6 to 7, but closed firmer at 7 currency to 7 gold; National Bank notes a fraction less than these rates. Prime mercantile paper quoted at 8 to 10.

#### THE STOCK MARKET

was firm throughout, closing higher, with the principal dealings in Western Union, New York Central, Wabash, and Pacific Mail. Rumors of a scrip dividend in New York Central are revived. The Directors of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway, at a meeting in this city to-day, authorized the issue of $5,000,000 mortgage bonds, to run 30 years, and to bear 7 per cent gold interest. The bonds are issued exclusively for covering the road with steel rails, and giving it additional equipment, which will be necessary on the double tracking of the Lake Shore and completion of the new lines to Toledo. The work will extend through two or three years. Separate meetings were held to-day of the New York, Boston & Northern Railroad Company and of the Harlem Extension Company, at which it was voted to unite the two companies in New York, Boston, and the Montreal Railroad. The reduction of tolls announced by the Western Union Company is confined to Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, and Chattanooga, Tenn., and ranges from 10 to 20 per cent. Opposition lines will adopt a similar tariff.

The meeting of the creditors of the International Insurance Company, to-day, came to the conclusion that the assets will just about pay the debts and cancel 12,000 policies outstanding. The Company, it is said, will be reorganized.

#### GOLD

declined to 112⅞ in the morning on the proposed Syndicates, but advanced to 113¼ in the afternoon, on a cable report of the diplomatic disagreement between England and Russia. One rumor affecting the market is that the Secretary of the Treasury will very soon accept the propositions of the Syndicate, and issue a call for $100,000,000 6 per cents to be converted into 5 per cents within 90 days. The commission to be allowed the Syndicate will be 1½ per cent. Under the new arrangement agents will not be restricted by the provision requiring them to take any portion of the 4 or 4½ per cents, and it is considered probable that the Funding act will be amended so as to extend the time for which the last-named classes of bonds are to run. The success of this measure depends, however, upon the temper of Congress on the subject of Senator Sherman's financial measure.

#### GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed strong, both here and in London, at Saturday's rates.

#### BREADSTUFFS.

The demand for flour is fair, but business is restricted by an advance claimed on most grades under $12.00. The very light receipts and more favorable advices from London have induced a more general demand, in part speculative. At the close much higher prices were asked. In wheat, favorable advices from London, light arrivals, and slight decline in freights, stimulated holders, and prices were unsettled. The market closes firm at the advance, with good demand.

#### PROVISIONS.

Pork moderately active and steady. Sales are 75 brls, at $13.75 for new mess, uninspected, and $12.25 for rumps. For future delivery, 250 brls for January at $13.75. Cut meats quiet; salted shoulders scarce and nominal; 20,000 lbs pickled bellies sold at 7c. Bacon—Prices about the same; on the spot, 25 boxes long clear sold at 7c, and 500 boxes do for March at 6⅞c. Lard dull and easier; 500 tcs Western, for January, sold at 18½c.

## BOSTON.

### Three Thousand Cases of Small-Pox—An Afflicted City.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The small-pox epidemic is creating grave apprehensions in Boston and vicinity. Three thousand cases are now reported to exist in the city, and the percentage of deaths is much larger than by all other causes combined. Nearly all the burials are made in the night. The epidemic has had a serious effect upon commercial interests generally.

## THE THIRD NATIONAL'S NEW HOME.

Yesterday the Third National Bank moved into its new business quarters, at the corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. The offices and vaults are finished off in elaborate style, and, in all that pertains to ornament and use, are superior to any in the city. The north and west sides of the bank room proper front on the streets, and the south and east sides are separated from the main walls of the building by hallways fourteen feet wide. The roof is of solid masonry, and is supported by four ornamental pillars. The ceiling is richly and tastefully frescoed. The floor is laid with English tile arranged in figures of an ornamental pattern. The woodwork of the windows and doors is of walnut and ash, and very massive. The counter is the feature of the office. It is said to be the most costly and beautiful piece of office furniture in the country. The base and panels are of Italian marble, and support a heavy, rich English walnut moulding. This is separated from the top-slab by rosewood pillars, which are separated by squares of dark-colored marble. The slab is of Tennessee marble. The whole is surmounted by a rosewood railing, panelled with heavy, ornamented cut glass. The railing is finished off with enamel of different colors. The fittings of the office inside of the counter are on the same scale of magnificence. The President's office and the drawing-room are at the rear of the main office, and are furnished in the most tasteful manner. The consulting room and other indispensable apartments are near by, and exhibit more taste in their arrangements and furniture than such places usually do. The most important part of a bank is its cash vault. If this chamber is not secure against the assaults of fire and burglars, the institution might as well wind up its business and close its front doors permanently. The money vault of the Third National is believed to be one of the few really perfect fire and burglar-proof vaults ever constructed in the city, and its book vault is not a bit behind it on the score of safety. Both are constructed of solid masonry, and have independent walls. They are furnished with the heaviest doors ever hung on vaults of a similar size, and are locked with the latest patent combination. This elegant bank establishment was inspected by a large number of people yesterday.

### Farmer's Convention.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

OTTAWA, Jan. 20.—A Farmer's Convention has been called to meet at Ottawa on the 28th inst., to discuss freight tariffs and other subjects interesting to the farmers.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20—11 a. m.—Breadstuffs—Flour, 29s 6d@30s. Wheat—Winter, 12s 2d@12s 3d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 4d; white, 12s 5d@12s 6d; Club, 12s 10d @13s 2d. Corn, 28s. Lard, 38s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20—1 p. m.—Market quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20—5 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 20—5 p. m.—Russian question disquiets and flattens the market. Consols money, 92@92⅛; account, 92⅛; 5-20s of '65, 93⅜; '67, 92⅞; 10-40s, 90¼; new 5s, 89⅞; Erie, 49⅛.

Tallow, 60s.

Refined petroleum, 20¾@22s. Linseed oil, 22s 10d. Turpentine, 46s.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Rentes, 54@54f 25c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20.—Cotton irregular; middling uplands, 9⅜d; middling Orleans, 10⅛d. Sales, 10,000 bales American; 4,000 on speculation, and export, 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 12s 2d@12s 3d. Flour, 29s 6d@30s. Corn, 29s.

Provisions—Pork, 12s 6d. Beef, 95s. Lard, 38s. Cheese, 68s. Cumberland middles, 34s; short rib, 35s 6d.

Tallow, 43s. Turpentine, 46s.

ANTWERP, Jan. 20.—Refined petroleum, 47⅛c.

### New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Money was easy in the morning at 6@7, but closed firm at 7 currency to 7 gold; Sterling strong at 109⅛@109⅜.

Gold advanced from 112⅞ to 113¼, closing at 113⅛@113⅜. Loans 3@5 per cent. Clearings, $57,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $273,700.

Governments quiet and firm.

State bonds nominally steady.

Stocks were firm throughout the day, with the volume of business only important in Pacific Mail, Western Union, New York Central, and Wabash, although some others advanced in sympathy therewith. Pacific rose from 70⅞ to 71⅞, falling to 71¼ at the close. Western Union rose from 82⅞ to 84, reacted to 83¼, and closed at 84⅜. New York Central advanced from 103⅞ to 104⅜, and Wabash from 72 to 73⅛. Erie rose from 51 to 51¾. Harlem rose from 119⅞ to 121⅞ on small dealings. Rock Island advanced from 111 to 111⅜; Lake Shore from 92⅜ to 92⅞; Ohios from 46⅛ to 46⅞. The whole market, though some shares were off a fraction, closed firm.

Sterling, 109⅜.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coupons, '81 | 117¼ | Coupons, '67 | 115¾ |
| 5-20s of '62 | 114¼ | Coupons, '68 | 115⅝ |
| Coupons, '64 | 114⅛ | 10-40s | 112⅜ |
| Coupons, '65 | 115⅜ | Currency 6s | 114 |
| Coupons, '65 (new) | 114⅝ | New 5s | 112⅞ |

STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouris | 92¾ | Virginias, old | 45 |
| Tennessees, old | 78¾ | North Carolinas, old | 33 |
| Tennessees, new | 78¾ | North Carolinas, new | 16 |
| Virginias, new | 50 | | |

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canton | 100¼ | St. Paul pfd | 77¼ |
| W. U. Tel | 84¾ | Wabash | 73¼ |
| Quicksilver | 38¾ | Wabash pfd | 85 |
| Adams Express | 95¼ | Fort Wayne | 92¾ |
| Wells Fargo | 83 | Terre Haute | 18 |
| American Express | 69 | Terre Haute pfd | 40 |
| United States Ex | 78¾ | Chicago & Alton | 113 |
| Pacific Mail | 71¼ | Chicago & Alton pfd | 115 |
| New York Central | 104¾ | Ohio & Mississippi | 46¾ |
| Erie | 51¾ | C. C. & C. | 90 |
| Erie pfd | 74¼ | C. B. & Q. | 114 |
| Harlem | 120 | Lake shore | 92¾ |
| Harlem pfd | 125 | Indiana Central | 38 |
| Michigan Central | 108¼ | Illinois Central | 120 |
| Pittsburgh | 89¼ | Union Pacific stocks | 36¼ |
| Northwestern | 80¾ | Central Pacific bonds | 99¼ |
| Northwestern pfd | 88¼ | Union Pacific bonds | 86¼ |
| Rock Island | 111¼ | Del. Lack. & Western | 98¼ |
| N. J. Central | 103¼ | B. H. & Erie | 8¾ |
| St. Paul | 52¾ | | |

### New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Total beeves, 9,800, against 8,450 for the previous week. To-day, 291 at Communipaw, 203 at One Hundredth street, 51 at Weehawken, making 565 head, against 2,900 last Monday. Much of the stock came in late, and could not all be sold. The weather was warm, indicating rain, and the butchers held off. The rates were about like Friday, or 13¾@14c for best averages, a small number at latter prices; 11@12½c for thinnish to good; 9@10½c for poor Texans, mostly selling at 9½@11c. Sales, 5 cars Illinois, 6¾ cwt, 12c; 8 cars good Texans, 6 cwt, 10½@11c; lot Ohio dry cows, 4¼ cwt, $44.00; 6 cars fine Kentucky steers, 7 cwt, 11@12c; 4 cars Texans, 5¾ cwt, at 9½c, 56 lbs per cwt; 1 car 6¾ cwt, Michigan, 10c, 55 lbs; 5 cars Illinois, 6¾ cwt, 11½c. The back stock for three days was poured in to-day.

SHEEP—25,900, against 18,500 the previous week. On sale to-day, 6,800. Market fair at 5½@8c, most lots going at 6½@7¾c. Sales, 2 cars, av. 121 lbs, fat Ohio, at 8c; 2 cars, av. 90 lbs, at 7¼c; 1 car, av. 88 lbs, at 6½c; 1 car, av. 87 lbs, Michigan, at 7¼c; 1 car, av. 139 lbs, Canada, 8½c.

HOGS—44,700, against 31,400 the previous week. To-day, 159 cars and market barely unchanged. City dressed sold at 5¾c for heavy, 6c for 200 lbs, and 6¾c for pigs; Western dressed, 5¾@6c. Live are worth 4¾@5c. Only 52 Western dressed for the week.

### New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—There was a moderate movement in domestic goods from first hands, and a fair but not brisk jobbing demand was shown. Brown and bleached sheetings of leading makes continue well sold up in first hands, and jobbers' stocks are light. Prints and ginghams of medium colorings and shirting stripes are in good request. Dress goods are quiet. Cassimeres and coatings are more active, but the clothing trade operate lightly. Foreign woollens and worsted goods and linens moved more freely, but other fabrics are dull.

### Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—BEEVES—Fair demand at full prices. Extra Pennsylvania and Western strong at $8.00@8.50; fair to good, $6.50@7.50; common, $4.50@6.00.

SHEEP—Fair demand at 5½@7¾c.

HOGS—Firmer at $6.50. Sales 2,300 beeves, 10,000 sheep, and 5,000 hogs.

### Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 20.—Crude petroleum quiet, at $2.00; refined quiet and unchanged; Philadelphia delivery, 21½c; New York do, 21½c on cars here; Western trade, 17½c.

### The Produce Markets.

#### NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—COTTON—Moderate request; middling upland, 20½c. Sales of future, 9,400 bales; January, 19 7-16@19½c; February, 19 9-16@19⅝c; March, 19 13-16@19 15-16c; April, 20⅛@20 5-16c; May, 20¼@20½c; June, 20 15-16@21c; July, 20¾@20 7-16c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active and firmer; receipts, 6,000 brls; super Western and State, $6.25@6.85; common to good, $7.25@7.75; good to choice, $7.80@8.35; white wheat extra, $8.40@10.00; extra Ohio, $7.35@10.00; St. Louis, $7.75@13.00. Rye flour steady at $4.75@6.40. Corn meal firm; white and yellow Western, $3.50. Wheat more active and higher; winter scarce; receipts, 13,000 bu; fair to strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, $1.68@1.70; choice Northwestern spring, $1.67; No. 2 spring, $1.65; No. 3 do, $1.53@1.57; red Western, $1.90@1.95; amber Western, in store, $2.00; white do, $2.00. Barley in fair demand; Western, in store, $1.02@1.03; State, delivered, 90c@$1.05. Malt quiet. Corn more active, and a shade firmer; receipts, 10,000 bu; old Western mixed, afloat, 66@67c; do in store, 63¾@64½c; new mixed Western, 65¼@66½c; white Western, 66@68c. Oats firmer and more active; receipts, 18,000 bu; new Western, 50@52½c; black Western, 49@51c; white 53@55c.

EGGS—In good demand and firm; Western, 38@39c.

HOGS—Steady.

HAY—Quiet.

GROCERIES—Coffee stronger; Rio, 17@20c. Sugar more active and firmer; centrifugal, 10c; fair to good refining, 9@9⅛c. Molasses dull. Rice quiet at 6¾@6⅞c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 8½@8¾c; refined, 21½c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged. Mess pork, $13.75; prime mess, $13.75. Beef dull; mess, $9.00@11.75; extra, $12.00@13.50. Hams quiet at 30@32c. Tierce nominal. Cut meats quiet; shoulders, 5½c; bellies, bulk, 7c. Middles quiet and steady; long clear March, 6⅞c; spot, 7c; short rib, 7. Lard quiet and weak; Western steam, 8⅛; kettle, 8¼.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 12@16c.

CHEESE—Firm at 12@15c.

WHISKEY—Steady, 91@95c.

#### ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—COTTON—Demand slight, but holders firm. Small sales; low middlings, 18½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand at full prices; superfine winter, $5.50; extra do, $5.75@6.50; double extra, $6.50@7.00. Wheat held very firm; buyers stood off; only small sample lots sold. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 mixed, 32½c on East St. Louis track; 34½c in East St. Louis Elevator; 39c in warehouse. Oats in good demand and light; holders firm; No. 2, 30c on East St. Louis track; 31c in warehouse. Barley firm; No. 2 spring, 75c. Rye firm; No. 2, 75c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $12.12½@12.25 for last year's standard; dry salted active and firm; loose shoulders, 6c, spot, seller and buyer February; clear ribs sides, 6c, spot, seller and buyer February; packed lots spot, 4¼@5¼@6½c; Bacon firm; clear sides, 7½c seller March; small cash lots, 5¼@7½@7¾c. Lard, 8c; prime kettle rendered, 7½c, seller February and March.

HOGS—Firm and better at $3.50@3.90; mostly at $3.65@3.80.

CATTLE—Firm, ranging from $3.00 to $6.00.

RECEIPTS—20,000 brls flour, 4,000 bu wheat, 20,000 bu corn, 9,000 bu oats, 1,000 bu rye, 2,000 bu barley, 8,170 hogs, 1,148 cattle.

#### CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—COTTON—Dull; middling, 19½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm at $8.20@8.50. Wheat scarce and firm at $1.76@1.79. Corn steady at 40c. Rye quiet at 85@88c. Oats quiet at 32@38c. Barley quiet at 70@90c.

GROCERIES—Firm.

OILS—Firm.

EGGS—Fair demand and higher at 35@37c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Opened active and closed quiet. Mess pork steady at $12.75@13.00. Lard—Steam, 7¾@7½c, closed quiet at 7½c; kettle, 7¾@8c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 4¾c; clear rib sides, 6⅛c; clear, 6¼c; good demand for future delivery. Bacon steady; offerings light; shoulders 5½c; clear rib sides, 7⅛c; clear, 7¼c. Green meats steady; sales shoulders at 3¾c; sales clear rib at 5⅛c. Hams unchanged.

HOGS—Firm, at $4.25@4.40; principal sales at $4.25@4.35. Receipts, 5,500.

WHISKEY—Buyers and sellers apart at 88@89c.

#### MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat fair demand and firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.34; No. 2 do, $1.26. Oats steady; No. 2, 27c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2 mixed, 26c. Rye in good demand at full prices; No. 1, 70c. Barley steady; No. 2 fall, 88c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

#### MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 20.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; good ordinary, 17½c; low middling, 18½c. Receipts, 3,495 bales; shipments, 1,295 bales; stock, 53,315 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour scarce and firm: $8.50@10.50. Corn meal active at $3.20. Corn fair demand at lower rates, 57c. Oats good demand at full prices, 50c.

HAY—None here.

PROVISIONS—Bulk meats; fair demand and firm at 7@7½c. Lard fair demand and firm at 8¾@9½c.

#### NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 20.—COTTON—Dull and a shade lower; low middling, 17¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; extra family, $7.20@8.25. Wheat, $1.75@1.80. Corn, 58c on orders in depot. Oats, 48@50c on orders in depot. No other sales of other grain. Corn meal, $2.30.

PROVISIONS—Active. Bulk shoulders, 5c; clear rib sides, 6½c; clear, 7c. Lard—Kettle-dried, 8@8½c. Sugar-cured hams, 14c. Country bacon, 7½c.

HOGS—Round lots from wagons, $4.00@4.20.

#### CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat in fair demand, and prices advanced; No. 1 red Western, $1.75; No. 2 red Western held at $1.79. Corn quiet and unchanged; 45@46c. Oats steady; No. 1 State, 37c.

REFINED PETROLEUM—Steady; held at 20½c for standard white, car lots.

#### TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour fair and demand firm. Wheat active and advanced; No. 2 white Michigan, $1.65; amber Michigan, spot and seller January, $1.74@1.75; seller February, $1.77@1.78; seller last half February, $1.79; seller March, $1.80. No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.75; No. 2 red spot, $1.69½@1.70; seller January, $1.70; seller February, $1.72½. Corn steady; high mixed, 37½c; seller May, 43½c; seller June, 46c; low mixed, 37c. Oats, shade higher; No. 2, 32c.

CLOVER SEED—$5.50.

DRESSED HOGS—Firm; no sales; $4.80@4.90 offered; $4.85@4.95 asked, dividing on $4.90.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 800 brls; wheat, 700 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu.

#### LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.—COTTON—Dull; low middlings, 18½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; demand good at previous prices. Wheat in good demand; prices advanced; red and amber $1.70@1.75; white nominal; other grains firm at previous previous prices.

HOGS—Quiet at $4.00@4.25; receipts, light.

PROVISIONS—Strong; good order demand. Mess pork, $13.00. With sales: Bacon shoulders, 5½c; clear rib sides, 7½c; clear, 7½@7⅝c for packed. Hams, in dry salt, 12½c; sugar-cured hams, 12¾@13c, packed. Bulk shoulders, 4¾c; clear rib sides, 6½c; clear, 6¾c; loose, ⅛c more, packed. Lard—Tierce, 7¾@8c; kegs, 8½@9½c for choice leaf; small lots in orders ¼c higher.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89@90c.

#### DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and advanced; extra white, $2.00; No. 1, $1.90@1.91; amber, $1.72. Corn quiet and unchanged at 42½c. Oats, good demand, full prices, at 37c.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.90.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 825 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 205 brls; wheat, 1,400 bu.

#### PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $4.75@5.50; extra, $7.75@8.75 for spring wheat; $8.75@9.50 for winter wheat. Wheat steady; Western red, $1.91@1.96; amber, $1.97@2.00. Rye, no sales. Corn dull; yellow, 60@60½c. Oats dull; white, 50@52c; mixed, 47c.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork, $13.50. Hams, in pickle, 9¾@10c. Lard firm at 8½@8¾c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 93c.

#### BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet, firm and in light supply; white and amber, $2.15@2.25; fair to prime white, $1.85@2.10; good to prime red, $1.95@2.10; common to fair, $1.70@1.90; Western red, $1.70@1.90; amber, $2.00. Corn dull; Western mixed, 62c. Oats dull; Western mixed, 45@47c; white, 48@50c. Rye steady, 95c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Strong and little offering; mess pork, $13.75@14.00; bulk meats firm; shoulders, 4½@4¾c; rib sides, 6@6½c; clear rib sides, 6½@6¾c. Bacon in good demand and firm; shoulders, 6c; rib sides, 7½c; clear rib sides, 8@8½c. New hams, 12½@15c.

BUTTER—Western unchanged.

WHISKEY—Dull at 93c.

#### OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Jan. 20.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.70. Corn dull at 59½@60c. Barley steady; Bay Quinte, $1.06.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

**Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.**

SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS. These are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck has been in constant practice over thirty years, continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach, and aids digestion; his Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers generally.

WINTER GOODS.

CLOSING SALE OF Winter Goods.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

State and Twentieth-sts., Madison and Market-sts.,

In order to make room for their large Spring Importations, will offer, COMMENCING MONDAY, JAN. 20, their entire stock of Winter GOODS at prices that WILL SPEEDILY CLOSE THEM OUT.

Their stock of Dress Goods is well assorted, with all the new shades, and will be sold at DECIDED BARGAINS.

Silks in all the new shades for House, Party, and Carriage wear, including 1,000 PIECES of FANCY STRIPED SILKS at much less than cost.

Suits, Shawls, Cloaking Velvets, and Velveteens, also at still greater reductions.

We call attention to the prices of our Hosiery, Underwear, and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, especially to FIVE HUNDRED DOZEN DAMASK TOWELS, below the cost of importation.

Actual bargains will be found in every department for the next thirty days.

Thorough examination solicited before purchasing.

HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOTEL,

Market-st., bet. Madison and Washington-sts.

This new House, just completed in first-class style, will be opened on Feb. 1, on the American plan, at

$2.50 PER DAY.

A limited number of boarders can be accommodated at moderates rates. Day board.

THOS. KENDRICK & CO., Proprietors.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of

W. C. DOW,

Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

DRY GOODS.

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

GREAT SALE OF THE Entire Retail Stock OF CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

329 West Madison-st.

UNRESERVED SACRIFICE OF FIRST-CLASS Dry Goods.

Colored Dress Silks, 25 per cent below cost.
Wide Colored Gros Grains, $3.50 quality for $2.00.
Dark Fancy Silks for 60 cts. per yard.
Gray Stripe Spring Silks for 80 cts., worth $1.25.
Bl'k All-Silk Gros Grains for $1.00 per yard.
Handsome Lyons Bl'k Gros Grains for $1.50 per yard.
$2.25 quality Guinet's Bl'k Gros Grain for $1.75.
$3.00 quality Lyons Bl'k Gros Grain for $2.25.
$4.00 quality Lyons Gros Grain for $3.00.
$6.50 quality Lyons Gros Grain for $5.00.
75 cent Japanese Silks for 40 cts.
Bl'k Alpacas from 25 cts. upward, all reduced.
Satteens, Cashmeres, Merinos, and Empress Cloths at great reductions.
Irish and Lyons Poplins, Pongees, and other Silk and Wool Fabrics at a sacrifice.
The centre tables will contain assorted lots of Dress Goods at 18 3-4 and 25 cents; half price.
White Cotton and Wool Domett Flannels, 17 cents.
Heavy White Shaker Flannels, 25 and 35 cents.
Bargains in Waterproof Cloths.
Cassimeres, for men's and boys' wear, 65, 75, and $1.00.

BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS.

Heavy Bleached Linen Damasks, 50 cts. up.
Unbleached Table Linens, from 25 cts. up.
Fine Damask Table Linens reduced one-third.
Special bargains in Linen Towels at 12 1-2, 15 and 20 cts.
Good Crashes, 7 1-2 to 10 cts.
11-4 Heavy White Quilts at $1.00.
Marseilles Quilts at $1.00.
Ladies' Patent Merino Hose, 15 cts., the greatest bargain ever offered.
Ladies' Merino Vests, 50 cents each.
Gents' Hosiery and Underwear, very cheap.
Ladies' Ribbed Merino Hose, 10 cts.
All Cottons and Sheetings below wholesale cost.
Paisley Shawls at half price.
Cloak Velvets at reductions of $6.00 and $7.00 per yard.
Gloves, Ribbons, Ties, and Laces greatly reduced.

THE POSITIVE, PEREMPTORY, AND CLOSING-OUT SALE OF John V. Farwell & Co.'s,

Monroe, Franklin and Market-sts.

ENTIRE RETAIL STOCK

Of about ONE MILLION DOLLARS worth of

DRY GOODS, CARPETINGS, AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS

Will continue until all are sold.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

Will be offered this week in FUR SEAL SACQUES & FUR GOODS of all kinds, VELVET CLOAKS, CLOTH CLOAKS, SUITES, and SHAWLS, which are now marked at prices to close them out in the shortest possible time, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST OR VALUE.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS In Every Department.

FOR SALE.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

The stock, consisting chiefly of hats, caps, and furs, of FARNSWORTH, BROWN & CO., 258 and 260 Madison-st., will be offered for bids at a percentage of its cost, on Saturday, Jan. 25, from 10 to 11 o'clock a. m. All bids will be subject to the approval of the Court. The stock, and invoice of same, will be open for inspection until the day and hour above mentioned.

CHAS. B. KING, Provisional Assignee.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 6 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 20, 1873.

All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating check in favor of R. W. Gage & Co., dated Dec. 14, 1872, for one thousand dollars, signed Rose & Prentiss, by H. Gillett, payment on same having been stopped.

H. GILLETT.

DISSOLUTION.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 20, 1873.

The copartnership formerly existing under the name of R. W. Gage & Co. is this day dissolved. I will not hold myself responsible for any contracts in the name of said firm from this date.

H. GILLETT.

MEETINGS.

Knights of Pythias.

GRAND LODGE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Will convene in annual session Tuesday, Jan. 21, at 11 o'clock a. m., in "Crusader Hall," northeast cor. West Madison and Halsted-sts. By order of the G. C.

H. C. BERRY, G. K. and G. S.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Stated conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Home Lodge Hall, corner Cottage Grove-av. and Twenty-third-st. Work on K. T. order. By order of the E. C.

B. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

Masonic.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A. F. and A. M.—Regular communication this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at their hall in Masonic Temple, for business and work. The fraternity cordially invited.

C. H. CRANE, Sec.

# MONEY AND COMMERCE.

## MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20.

In the local money market business was dull to-day, though money continues rather tight yet. Some of the banks report their deposits increasing, and money growing a little easier with *them*, but this is not the case with all. The demand for currency is very active yet, and the pressure to get it puts down the price of New York exchange, which sold between banks to-day at 75c per $1,000 discount. Some considerable amounts of currency, which were expected to arrive here from New York, have been delayed on the road. On the whole, the financial situation is more favorable in nearly every respect than at the close of last week, except in the lack of facilities for moving products from here to the East.

### REDEMPTION OF STAMPS.

We hear much complaint, not only in Chicago, but in other parts of the country, in regard to the delay in the redemption of stamps made useless by the repeal of the act which went into effect on Oct. 1, 1872. The Department printed a circular in September, setting forth the terms upon which such redemptions would be made, but the applicants, who have complied with all the conditions, have become disgusted with the trivial excuses of the Department and the inexcusable delay. One bank in Chicago has had a lot of stamps in the hands of the Treasury Department for redemption for the last two months, with no more prospect of getting their money for them now than two months ago. One excuse which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue made in a letter to a bank here is the lack of a sufficient clerical force in the Washington office. A New York paper suggests, in this connection, that if speculators were actually confederate with the revenue officials, the arrangements for the business with an eye to sharing the profits, could not be improved. In the old days of wild-cat banks the redeeming agents used to plan their operations after this fashion precisely, while the poor bill-holders could realize only by sale at the Wall street shaving shops.

### SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The Senate Finance Committee's bill for the resumption of specie payments meets with more general favor than might have been expected, considering all the condemnation that the reissue of $44,000,000 of greenbacks in October called out. It is not, improbable, however, that those who now commend the bill without reservation will find, on closer consideration, that it contains some dangerous elements: It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the debt of the United States at his own option, and without notice or consultation with anyone, by the sale of United States 5-per cent bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold, and also gives him unlimited power to increase or decrease the volume of outstanding United States notes in any amount not exceeding a maximum of $356,000,000 outstanding. It was for doing these very things to a very limited extent in his syndicate operations, and in the October issue of greenbacks, that Secretary Boutwell drew upon his head unqualified censure from all parts of the country. The gist of this censure was not simply that he had exceeded the strict letter of the law, but that it was a dangerous principle to allow any public officer so much power.

### BANK RESERVES.

In regard to the proposed abolition of the re-
quirements of reserves held by National Banks,
e believe it will be found that a large portion
f the National Banks themselves will be un-
avorable to the plan. The National Banks are
ell aware that they owe their prestige to the
trict requirements of the National Bank act,
nd that if these requirements are withdrawn
hey can lay claim to no precedence of the State
nks in point of strength and soundness.

### BANK CAPITAL.

There is a vital point in connection with bank-
g which few people think of, but which sooner
later must be the subject of discussion, viz:
proportion of capital to deposits. The
ital of a bank is the pledge which
bank puts up that it will handle
money of its depositors honestly
carefully. It must be apparent to thinking
n that the pledge thus made, the "margin"
out up, should not be less than equal to 20
cent of the total amount of deposits. A
k with $5,000,000 of deposits should put up a
tal of at least $1,000,000. Now, the require-
t to keep reserves in some proportion to de-
ts meets this necessity to some extent, and
ges a bank with insufficient capital to keep
rtain portion of its deposits on hand. It is
owledged on all sides that the requirement
ep the present percentages of reserves at
*mes on hand*, is in one sense contradictory,
little absurd, if followed in the strict letter
e law. The banks, however, put a liberal
ruction on the requirement, and do use
reserves in cases of *emergency*, and this is
less in accordance with the *intention* of the
If all bankers were prudent, there might
necessity for the legal requirement for re-
, but unfortunately many of the National
s are new men in that kind of business,
s not only necessary that there should be
examiners of undoubted integrity to ex-
into their affairs, but that there should
e some standard condition to which they
be obliged to recover at the earliest pos-
moment after departing from it for any

ar as the requirement for reserve to be
ainst National Bank circulation is con-
there seems, at first glance, less neces-
it than for the reserve to be held against
But if banking is made free, as it
y will be eventually, and if the require-
r reserve to be held against circulation is
ame time removed, the profits of Na-
ank circulation would be so largely in-
hat its volume would also be increased
rtion, and there would soon be an in-
National Bank currency by many bank-
e inexperience would lead them into
of danger before they were aware of it.
quirements for reserves are abolished,
effect would be a great expansion
h bank currency and bank
This would be followed by
n the value of National Bank notes as
to greenbacks,—of which there are al-
e symptoms in the present discount
l Bank notes in New York. The next
d be a rush to convert National Bank
greenbacks, and this, coming suddenly,
uce a crisis. The Treasury Depart-
tely issued a circular stating that the
or Government bonds bought for ac-
e Treasury would be made in *Nation-*
*es*, which are practically at a small
npared with greenbacks. This may
an indication that situations may
h even the reserves of the National
gainst their circulation may be re-
tain its value.

### GAGES TO NATIONAL BANKS.

me Court of the State of Pennsyl-
ly declared, in a case in which the
l Bank of Pittsburgh was defendant,
gage to a National Bank for future
iscounts is invalid, and cannot be
he bank. The power of a National
mortgages extends only to mort-
-existing debts." It will thus be
principle is only laid down in this
ational Bank is the mortgagee.

### DUCT OF PRECIOUS METALS.

ancisco *Alta* gives the following
precious metals produced during
d and silver bearing districts west
River, furnished by the General
of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Ex-

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] | $19,049,098.24 |
| Nevada | 25,548,871.09 |
| [illegible] | 1,905,034.92 |
| Washington | 226,051.06 |
| [illegible] | 2,514,089.78 |
| Montana | 4,442,134.90 |
| [illegible] | 3,521,020.09 |
| Arizona | 143,777.00 |
| Colorado | 3,001,750.85 |
| [illegible] | 535,071.80 |
| British Columbia | 1,350,064.16 |
| | $62,236,913.89 |

or the year, $62,236,913.89, is
ccess of 1871, which was $58,-
ncrease is confined to Utah and
e of the other localities falling
proper to state that our ex-
on is so limited, and knowl-
of Arizona, that we do not
s given for that Territory as
duct of that section.

### K AND BOND MARKET.

ston & Kean quote as follows:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | 113⅝ | 114⅛ |
| [illegible] | 114⅛ | 114⅝ |
| [illegible] | 115⅛ | 115⅝ |
| ly, ex. int.. | 113⅞ | 114⅛ |
| ly, ex. int.. | 115 | 115⅛ |
| ly, ex. int.. | 115 | 115½ |
| [illegible] | 112 | 112½ |
| [illegible] | 112¼ | 112⅞ |
| -30s | .... | 100 & int. |
| [illegible] | .... | 99½ & int. |
| [illegible] | .... | 99½ & int. |
| nship 10s | .... | 95@97½ |
| e drafts).. | .... | 109½-110½ |
| Gold Exchange | .... | 112⅞ |
| Gold and Gold Coupons | 112⅜ | 113⅛ |

## REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, Jan. 20:

### CITY PROPERTY.

Cornell st, bet Chase and Noble sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 9, 1872; consideration, $1,900.

Lot 4, in Hubbard's Subdivision, in Block 38, School Section Addition, dated Jan. 3; consideration, $3,000.

Second st, west of and near Armour st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Sept. 23, 1872; consideration, $1,300.

Langley st, north of and near Thirty-eighth st, e f, 25x112½ ft, dated Jan. 18; consideration, $3,000.

Wilcox st, west of and near Rockwell st, n f, Lot 16, dated Dec. 31, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

Second st, between Leavitt and Hoyne sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 14; consideration, $800.

Lot 35, in Block 8, in High's s ½ of Block 15, in Sheffield's Addition, dated Oct. 3, 1872; consideration $200.

Lot 34, in same, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $300.

Lot 38, in same, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $300.

Halsted st, n of and near Twentieth st, w f, 25 ft to alley, with buildings, dated Jan. 17; consideration, $5,000.

West Harrison st, bet Centre av and May st, n f, Lot 7, dated Jan. 7; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 8, in Block 4 of Block 16, in Wright & Webster's n e ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated Oct. 5, 1872; consideration, $2,890.

Lots 29 and 32, of Lot 1, in Block 19, Sec 29, 39, 14, dated Jan. 7; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 35 and 36, in Block 2 of s ½ Block 9, in Sec 33, 39, 14, dated Jan. 5; consideration, $1,580.

Lot 32, in Block 29 of Sheffield's Addition, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 12, in s ½ of Block 20, Sec. 7, 39, 14, with improvements, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $2,500.

Lots 13 and 14, in Block 22 in Ashland's Second Addition, dated Jan. 3; consideration, $4,500.

Lot 18, in Block 2 of O'Neil's Addition, dated March 4, 1872; consideration, $700.

Evans st, bet Halsted and Union sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $1,300.

Myrick av, 69 ft n of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 23 ft to alley, dated Dec. 9, 1872; consideration, $2,300.

Lot 3, in McKay's Lot 8 in Block 7, Ashland Addition, dated Jan. 17; consideration, $5,000.

Clayton st, 55 8-10 ft w of John st, s f, 25x84 8-10 ft, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $1,100.

Clybourn av, opposite Perry st, n e f, 50x120 ft, with improvements, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $4,000.

Butterfield st, n of and near Thirtieth st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 18; consideration, $1,275.

Twentieth st, west of and near Oakley st, n f, Lot 32, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $650.

### NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 24 and 24, in redivision of Block 2, of Davis' *et al.* Subdivision of s ½ s e ¼ of s e ¼ of Sec. 20, 40, 14, dated July 21, 1871; consideration, $1,025.

### SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Six lots in Block 2, of Carswell's Subdivision in s w ¼ of Sec. 10, 38, 14, dated Dec. 15, 1872; consideration, $7,500.

Lot 3, in Block 1, of n ½ of n w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated Jan. 16; consideration, $400.

Lots 36 to 40, in Sauerbry & Grus' Block 28, in Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $3,575.

Lots 41 and 42, in same, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $1,430.

Lots 91 and 92, in Duncan's re-subdivision of Block 7, in Taylor & Kreigh's e ½ of n w ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $1,475.

Robey st, n e cor of *Fiftieth* st, w f, 240x124½ ft, dated Oct. 31, 1872; consideration, $2,000.

## COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

| | RECEIPTS. | | SHIPMENTS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1873. | 1872. | 1873. | 1872. |
| Flour, brls | 5,151 | 3,293 | 8,362 | 5,018 |
| Wheat, bu | 18,120 | 9,850 | 10,840 | 2,381 |
| Corn, bu | 77,825 | 118,490 | 2,792 | 55,159 |
| Oats, bu | 45,870 | 27,630 | 45,014 | 19,880 |
| Rye, bu | 5,134 | 2,250 | 400 | 3,234 |
| Barley, bu | 13,750 | 4,830 | 15,088 | 9,220 |
| Grass Seed, lbs | 66,875 | 157,302 | 62,320 | 20,554 |
| Flax Seed, lbs | 12,390 | 20,000 | ........ | ........ |
| Broom Corn, lbs | 33,200 | 94,840 | 8,760 | 290 |
| Cured Meats, lbs | 118,266 | 86,320 | 2722,087 | 2721,565 |
| Beef, brls | 141 | 130 | 57 | 65 |
| Pork, brls | 68 | 1,110 | 531 | 198 |
| Lard, lbs | 110,186 | 181,140 | 670,866 | 626,970 |
| Tallow, lbs | 24,920 | 35,940 | ........ | ........ |
| Butter, lbs | 55,225 | 54,650 | 35,005 | 11,100 |
| Dressed Hogs, No. | 3,071 | 5,377 | 3,987 | 1,172 |
| Live Hogs, No. | 23,382 | 4,140 | 5,265 | 939 |
| Cattle, No. | 1,240 | 424 | 1,163 | 2,107 |
| Sheep, No. | 1,645 | 836 | 1,419 | 961 |
| Hides, lbs | 211,235 | 149,190 | 88,442 | 183,458 |
| Highwines, brls | 210 | 344 | 338 | 326 |
| Wool, lbs | 47,540 | 63,860 | 70,760 | 116,368 |
| Potatoes, bu | 300 | 300 | ........ | ........ |
| Lumber, m ft | 414 | 618 | 278 | 388 |
| Shingles, m | 720 | 400 | 362 | 145 |
| Lath, m | 50 | 135 | 180 | 476 |
| Salt, brls | 225 | ........ | 1,238 | ........ |

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 4,794 bu wheat; 335 bu corn; 1,924 bu oats; 655 bu rye; 2,928 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 67 cars wheat; 357 cars corn; 29 cars oats; 5 cars rye; 25 cars barley. Total, 483 cars, or 194,000 bu.

It is a curious fact that Chicago should be called upon to supply Iowa with flour; but so it is. One firm here shipped 1,000 brls to Fairfield, Iowa, last year, and has received an order to ship more to-day. It is also curious that in Dixon, Illinois, the millers are paying Chicago prices for wheat, and find it hard to obtain enough, even at those quotations.

We note that the Allan Steamship Company have established an agency in Chicago, and are making large preparations for the grain trade of next summer, *via* Montreal.

A number of operators on 'Change have discovered a way of knowing the amount of the morning receipts of grain some time in advance of the regular posting. Two dollars a week from each of them does it. They pay it to a boy. Whether he pays it to the Inspector or not is unknown. Several people ask the question, "Is it right?" and others, more direct, but less modest, say it is a burning shame; if so, they could easily make it too *hot* for the parties concerned in selling the information which belongs to the public.

The question is asked, "Was any particular person meant in our remarks of this morning on the appointment of a new Grain Inspector?" We answer, "No." We simply desired to call attention to the fact that the duties of the office require knowledge, and that no one should be appointed who does not possess that knowledge. If otherwise, then our inspection will become a bigger farce than it has been at some periods in our past history, and will be a veritable nuisance. We had much better have no inspection at all than to have a system that permits one Sub-Inspector to grade a stated car-load of grain as No. 3, and another Sub-Inspector to grade it as No. 2, with no one over them competent to tell which is right and which is wrong. A man may be a first-class fellow in all other respects, but if he cannot intelligently oversee and direct the acts of his subordinates in the grading of grain, he is not fit for *that* place.

### THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were more active to-day, except provisions, with a more decided movement in prices than usual, though all did not move in the same way. New York was generally strong on breadstuffs, and our receipts were below the average, especially for mild weather, which gave greater confidence to buyers. The grocery market was generally reported quiet, but a firm feeling prevailed for most goods in the list, the only notable exception being refined sugars, which were weak and unsettled, declining an ⅛c all around. Coffees were more settled than at the close of last week, but were held with unabated firmness, there being no sellers at any concession from the advanced prices established on Saturday. Syrups, teas, rice, candles and other goods ruled steady and unchanged. In the dry goods market nothing occurred to disturb the quiet so long prevalent, and values were quoted steady and firm. Butter was inquired for to some extent, both on local and outside accounts, and Saturday's prices were being realized. Bagging remains inactive at former quotations. Cheese was quoted dull and weak, notwithstanding the recent advance at the East. Stocks are not large, but exceed present requirements. There was a fair inquiry for coals at about former quotations, Lackawanna selling at $12.00, Erie at $10.50@11.00, and Wilmington at $7.00. No change was noted in the fish and dried fruits markets. Business continues slack at former quotations. Hay, hides, and leather were steady. Oils met with only a moderate inquiry, and, if we except a slight reduction in carbon, there was no alteration in prices.

The demand for lumber continues light, sales being restricted mostly to common grades of building material; hard wood is in rather better request. Prices for all descriptions are without perceptible change. Metals, iron, brick, lime, &c., were quiet and steady. The demand for iron is rather on the increase. Groceries are without apparent change. Nails have declined 12½c, now quoted at $5.50 rates, as a basis. The fall was occasioned by local competition. The wool market was comparatively quiet; a few dealers are in receipt of orders from Eastern parties, but the general trade is light. The moderate supply and falling off in the receipts caused a firm feeling among dealers, and there is no disposition to shade prices. Hops and broom corn remain unchanged; the hop market is firm, and the choicer grades of corn are in fair request. Seeds were in moderate request. Timothy was firm at $2.90@3.40; clover sold at $5.00@5.25. Game and poultry were in moderate demand. The receipts of poultry continue light, and the market for good chickens is quite firm. Potatoes sell from store at 70@85c; a good many of the arrivals are more or less frosted, which tends to depress the market. Green fruits were in the average local demand. Cooperage was quiet and unchanged.

Highwines were dull and steady at the quotation of Saturday. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 88c per gallon. The market closed with holders at 88c.

Dressed hogs were rather less active, and averaged easier, though in good shipping demand. Heavy weights declined about 5c per 100 lbs, which sold principally at $4.40. Light weights were in demand and steady at $4.55@4.60 for all under 200 lbs. Mixed weights brought $4.45@4.50, all closing firm. Sales were reported of 315 at $4.60; 73 at $4.50; 943 at $4.45; 44 at $4.42½; 551 at $4.40; 75 at $4.35; 180 dividing on 200 lbs at $4.40@4.55. Total, 2,108 head.

Provisions were quiet, and a shade easier. Hogs were in better supply at the stock yards, and quoted lower, which made holders of produce a little more willing to sell, though they generally asked the full prices of Saturday, and did not press any on the market. Buyers held off, the difficulty of procuring transportation being added to the weakness as an additional reason for not taking hold. The market declined 5@10c per brl on pork, 10c per 100 lbs on lard; and was a shade easier on all meats, except green hams, which were steady. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller January, $11.70@11.75; do seller February, $11.80@11.90; do seller March, $12.10@12.15; do seller April, $12.25@12.30; prime mess, $10.75@11.00; extra prime, $9.00. Lard, cash, or seller January, $7.15@7.20; do seller February, $7.25@7.30; do seller March, $7.45@7.50; do seller April, $7.55@7.60. Green hams at 8¼c for 15-lb averages, and 7¾c for 16-lb averages. Sweet pickled hams 1c above the price of green. Green shoulders, 3⅝c; do rough sides, 5⅛@5¼c; do short ribs, 5½c; do short clear, 5⅝@5⅞c; dry salted meats quotable at 3⅞@4c for shoulders; 5¾@5⅞c for short ribs, and 6⅛c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller January, quoted at 4½c. English meats for delivery in January, 5¾@5⅞c for Cumberlands; 6⅛c for short ribs or long clear; 6⅜@6½c for short clear; 8½@9c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5½c for shoulders, 7⅜c for clear ribs, 7⅝c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.00. City tallow, 7½@7¾c; grease quotable at 5½@6½c. Sales were reported of 500 brls prime mess pork at $11.00; 250 tcs lard at $7.25; 700 tcs do at $7.15; 1,000 tcs do, seller February, at $7.30; 500 tcs do, seller April, at $7.60; 40,000 lbs shoulders at 3⅞c; 80,000 lbs short ribs at 6⅛c, boxed; 200,000 lbs do, seller March, at 6⅛c, loose; 20,000 lbs short clear, part salted, at 6⅛c; 500 boxes long and short clear at 6⅛c; 4,500 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 7¾c; 40,000 lbs do (17 lbs) at 7⅜c; 20,000 lbs do (18 lbs) at 7c; 20,000 lbs do (20 lbs) at 6½c; 69 tcs sweet pickled hams (17 lbs) at 9c; 20 tcs do (16 lbs from dressed hogs) at 8½c; 30 tcs do at 8c; 300 brls city tallow at 7⅝c; 120 pkgs yellow grease at 5½c.

Flour was again in good demand, and active to the extent of the offerings, being wanted for shipment, owing to reported scarcity in New York, where it was higher in consequence. There was also a fair local inquiry. Our stocks continue small, as the shipments exceed the receipts, and many country mills find it difficult to procure wheat enough to keep their stones running. Rye flour was higher; bran was steady. Sales were reported of 50 brls winter extras (Golden Star) at $10.00; 100 brls do at $9.50; 200 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $7.25; 100 brls do at $7.12½; 300 brls do (Lockport Hydraulic) at $7.00; 300 brls do (Oriental) at $7.00; 100 brls do (Uhl's Triumph) at $6.90; 150 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.40; 100 brls do (Park Prairie) at $6.00; 500 brls on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $4.75; 50 brls do at $4.50; 100 brls at $4.40; 100 brls rye (Forest City) at $4.75; 200 brls do (Beloit City) at $4.75; 100 brls do at $4.50; 25 brls buckwheat at $7.50. Total, 2,675 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $11.00, on track.

Wheat was again active and strong, averaging about 1½c higher than on Saturday, with a good demand from the speculative class, and a better inquiry for shipment. Foreign markets reported no decided change, but New York was quoted firm, with holders asking an advance of 2@3c per bu. There seemed to be a good many country orders to buy, on the floor, and these were probably independent of New York, being based entirely upon the European news of the past few days, touching the flooding of the English wheat fields. Seller February opened at $1.25⅝, advanced to $1.26¼, declined to $1.25⅞, and advanced to $1.26⅜ at the close. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.24½@1.25¾, and seller March at $1.27¾@1.29⅜, all closing at the outside. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.31@1.32 buyers, and $1.33@1.34 sellers. No. 3 spring closed at $1.12, and rejected do at $1.00. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 spring (hard) at $1.26; 10,000 bu do at $1.25¾; 1,200 bu do at $1.25½; 15,600 bu do at $1.25⅛; 41,800 bu do at $1.25¼; 20,600 bu do at $1.25; 400 bu do at $1.24¾; 1,600 bu do No. 3 spring at $1.12½; 7,200 bu do at $1.12; 2,400 bu do at $1.11¾; 1,200 bu do at $1.11½; 800 bu rejected spring at $1.00; 400 bu do at 99c. Total, 103,600 bu.

Corn was more active on options, and very steady, at a further decline of ⅛@¼c per bu, though quoted firm in New York. Our receipts were liberal, which accounted for the easier feeling, and the activity was due to the fact that the market had touched the limit put upon a good many, and the brokers took hold where they could not do so before. The inquiry seemed, however, to be chiefly from parties who had sold short. There was very little cash corn wanted, and that only to carry against options. Seller February opened at 30½c, but sold principally at 30⅜c; cash No. 2, or seller the month, sold at 30@30¼c; seller March at 31@31¼c; seller April at 31¾@32c; seller last half do at 34¾@35c; seller May at 35¾@36c; and seller June at 36¾@37c, all closing tame at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 45,800 bu No. 2 at 30⅛c; 33,000 bu do at 30c; 400 bu rejected at 27½c; 400 bu do at 27⅝c; 5,600 bu do at 27c. Total, 85,200 bu.

Oats were very quiet, and steady at about the same range of prices as on Saturday, cash lots being a shade easier, though reported scarce and firmer in New York. There was no shipping demand, and scarcely anything wanted, except a few car lots by the local feed dealers. Cash lots of No. 2, or seller the month, sold at 25@25¼c, and seller February at 25½c; seller March was quoted at 26⅛@26¼c; seller April at 26¾@26⅞c; and seller May at 29⅝@29¾c, all closing steady. Cash sales were reported of 4,200 bu No. 2 at 25¼c; 600 bu do at 25c; 1,200 bu rejected at 22¼c; 4,200 bu do at 22c. Total, 10,200 bu.

Rye was in fair demand, and steady at Saturday's prices, being quoted firm under a light supply. Sales were 4,800 bu No. 2, strictly fresh receipts, at 68c; regular do was nominal at 67½c; and rejected at 64@65c.

Barley was less active, and very irregular. No. 2 averaged 2c higher, but was weak, opening with a sale at 83c, but declined to 80c at the close. Seller February sold at 81@82c, and seller March was nominal at 83@84c, both closing at the inside. No. 3 was unchanged at 66@68c; and rejected was easier, not being wanted. Barley is reported scarce and higher in Cincinnati and St. Louis, which have moved upward in sympathy with Chicago and Milwaukee. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 (A. D. & Co.) at 87c; 1,200 bu do at 83c; 1,200 bu do at 82c; 400 bu do at 81c; 9,600 bu do at 80c; 400 bu No. 3 at 68c; 2,000 bu do at 67½c; 1,200 bu do at 67c; 800 bu do at 66c; 400 bu rejected at 57c; 800 bu do at 56c; 2,000 bu do at 55c; 5,100 bu (fancy) by sample at $1.00; 800 bu do at 85c; 400 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 66c—all on track; 400 bu at 75c dlvd. Total, 28,300 bu.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* gives the following as the visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granaries at the principal points of accumulation, at lake and seaboard ports, the amount in transit by rail, and frozen in on the New York canals, Jan. 11, 1873, and the comparative stocks at the undermentioned periods, were as follows:

| | 1873. *Jan.* 11. | 1873. *Jan.* 4. | 1872. *Jan.* 13. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, bu | 5,687,820 | 5,658,257 | 10,555,402 |
| Corn, bu | 9,352,318 | 9,394,519 | 8,939,529 |
| Oats, bu | 3,686,879 | 3,504,719 | 6,666,702 |
| Barley, bu | 2,255,635 | 2,215,562 | 2,036,737 |
| Total bu | 20,982,652 | 20,773,057 | 28,198,370 |

### THE OUTLOOK OF BREADSTUFFS.

The New York *Bulletin* has the following:

The wheat crop of the United States in 1872 was estimated by the Agricultural Department at 240,000,000 bushels. The proportion of winter wheat in the crop is about five-eighths and the spring wheat three-eighths. The winter wheat crop in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States was deficient. There was an increase in the wheat product of the Southern States, mainly in Texas, Tennessee, and North Carolina, of about 9,000,000 bushels, but the crop in those States was damaged by heavy rains during the harvest. The Middle States and Maryland were short 13,000,000 bushels. The winter wheat in Ohio and Michigan was also considerably deficient, estimated at about 15 per cent. The increase in the Southern States will not be available for any deficiency in the States that are deficient, as the transportation facilities are not favorable for marketing it outside of the localities where grown. The deficiency in the winter wheat crop of the Eastern, Middle, and Western States must from necessity be made good by the use of spring wheat.

The visible supply of wheat, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, was, at the close of the year 1872, 6,248,623 bushels, against 10,801,063 bushels at the close of 1871. The stock of flour was also 268,561 brls less at the same points than in 1871, which is equal to about 1,300,000 bushels of wheat. The receipts of wheat at seaboard ports from Jan. 1 to May 1, 1872, were only 1,776,965 bushels. The exports from New York from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1872, were only 6,149,612 bushels of wheat. It is not probable, with the stock here Jan. 1, 1873, 1,976,136 bushels of wheat, against 4,150,675 bushels Jan. 1, 1872, that the exports from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1873, will equal those for the corresponding period in 1872.

The receipts of wheat at the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit for the month of December, 1872, were 2,613,102 bushels, against 1,611,476 bushels receipts during December, 1871. The spring wheat is being shipped to fill the vacuum caused by the deficient winter wheat crop.

The wheat crop of California and Oregon is reported to be 75 per cent increase on the former and 5 per cent on the latter. The shipments to Europe from California and Oregon from July 1 to Jan. 2 has been 9,374,853 bushels, and including shipments from South American ports, the aggregate sent to Europe was on the 1st of January, 1873, 10,400,000 bushels. The amount of wheat in transit for Great Britain from the Pacific coast was, on the 27th ult., 8,064,000 bushels. There will probably be at least 10,000,000 bushels more surplus to go forward to Europe from the Pacific coast from Jan. 12 to Aug. 31, 1873.

The requirements of the United Kingdom to be supplied by foreign wheat were early in December last placed at twelve million quarters or ninety-six million bushels. There were continuous heavy rains throughout the United Kingdom during the entire month of December last, preventing the sowing of wheat. Mr. Thomas C. Scott, in a letter to the *Mark Lane Express*, under date of Dec. 21, 1872, estimates the loss to the growers of wheat in the United Kingdom at £3 per acre on the 3,870,000 acres usually sown to wheat, or a money value of 11½ millions sterling. The home crop has been drawn upon since Sept. 1, 1872, to the extent of about 3,740,000 quarters. The imports of foreign cereals from Sept. 1 to Dec. 21 inclusive, less the exports for the same period, have been equal in wheat and flour to 4,533,323 quarters or 36,266,584 bushels. There were on the 27th of December, 1872, 452 cargoes of wheat on the passage for the United Kingdom, including 168 cargoes from the Pacific coast, averaging about 48,000 bushels each, making an aggregate of 8,064,000 bushels, and 284 cargoes of wheat from all other parts of the world, averaging about 24,000 bushels each, making an aggregate of 6,816,000 bushels, or a grand aggregate in transit of 14,880,000 bushels, which, added to the imports from Sept. 1 to Dec. 21, of 36,266,584 bushels, makes 51,146,584 already provided for during the first four months of the harvest year, to end on the 31st of August, 1873. The requirements may be even larger of foreign wheat, than the estimate of ninety-six millions of bushels, but if they are it will be in the harvest year 1873-4.

The harvest in France in 1870 and 1871 was largely deficient, followed by a full average crop in 1872. The breadth of land under wheat was increased for the crop of 1872. Rye was the poorest crop of the season.

In Holland, about the usual breadth of land was sown with wheat; yield, 4 per cent below an average quality. Checkered—Some districts suffered from rain during the harvest time. Rye was a good crop in quantity and quality.

*Belgium*—5 to 10 per cent larger breadth of land sown with wheat. Yield above an average; quality various. Some localities suffered from wet during harvest time. Rye good and barley poor crop.

*Switzerland*—Crops suffered in some few districts in August from storms, inundations, and hail, but, on the whole, not unsatisfactory.

*Germany*—Wheat, in quantity about an average, but deficient in quality, owing to smut. Rye, not an average in quantity or quality. Central Germany—Wheat, moderate, average yield; quality, on the whole, tolerably good. Rye, short crop, largely plowed up, and barley put in its place. Berlin District—Wheat, pretty good crop, but rye not so good, irregular in yield. Other cereals satisfactory. Tilsit and Memil Districts—Crops in general satisfactory. Koenigsberg Districts—Wheat, excellent yield in quantity, quality, and weight. Rye somewhat deficient in yield and quality. Suffered from rust. Danzig District—Wheat, good yield; quality, weight, and color satisfactory, except some few localities where rust and smut are prevalent. Prussian Poland Districts—Wheat, deficient 34 per cent, and rye 47 per cent deficient. Silesian Districts—Wheat, fair yield, but quality not satisfactory; damaged by mildew. Upper Pomeranian Districts—Wheat short of an average; quality various; much shrivelled grain in consequence of blight and rust. Mecklenburg Districts—Wheat suffered seriously from rust and blight. Lubeck Districts—Wheat suffered in June from rust; quantity full average; quality and color satisfactory. Rye not an average in quantity or quality. Hamburg Districts—Wheat, on the whole, above an average yield; quality and condition seldom better. Holstein and Schleswig Districts—Wheat, satisfactory yield; quality various. Bremen and Oldenburg—Wheat, full average; 8 to 10 per cent greater than 1871 crop.

*Spain and Portugal*—Full average crop of good quality of wheat.

*Italy*—Northern Departments deficient, and requires considerable imports.

*Hungary*—Wheat deficient, and will require to import rather than export.

*Russia*—Both North and South had a deficient wheat harvest, and Baltic and Azov ports were 10,000,000 bu short during the navigation season of 1872. Exports and stocks small at Odessa, Taganrog, and Rostoff.

*Egypt*—Will have only moderate surplus for export.

*Australia*—Is expected to have considerable surplus wheat for export.

*Denmark*—Full average wheat crop; quality good, though in some localities there was damage by rust. Weights, 59 and 62 lbs; color good.

*Austria and her Provinces*—The Upper and Lower Provinces had only middling crops, damaged by drought and mildew, but wheat was the best among the cereal crops. In Gallicia and Buckewina wheat was very deficient. Rye much worse; both damaged by rust and blight. Gallicia will require to import rye from Moravia, Silesia, and Stettin. In Bohemia and Moravia, wheat about an average. In Hungary, only 8 per cent good, 53 per cent middling, 39 per cent bad, out of 1,023 reports of the condition of the crop. Rye deficient, but very much better than wheat.

In Moldavia and Wallachia wheat suffered more or less from drought, which set in in May and lasted over blooming time. In Moldavia sixteen districts produced 232,602,910 litres of wheat, of which 115,678,608 litres can be exported. Wallachia produced 264,000,000 litres of wheat, of which 97,000,000 can be exported.

The crop in Algeria was better than in 1871 in both quantity and quality.

France has imported at Marseilles since Aug. 1, 1872, 1,217,600 metrical quintals of wheat of 220½ lbs each, against 2,627,730 metrical quintals of wheat for the corresponding time in 1871. The exports from France since the harvest to Nov. 30 were about 10,000,000 bu; and, retaining prudent normal stocks, abiding the result of the harvest of 1873, may have 15,000,000 bu of wheat for export, to be divided between Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. Belgium usually imports from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 bu of wheat.

The foregoing gives a cursory view of the condition of the wheat crop throughout the wheat producing countries of the world.

The following will show from what countries the United Kingdom procured her supplies, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, for the three years:

| *Wheat from* | 1870. *Jan.* 1 *to Aug.* 31. *Cwts.* 112 *lbs.* | 1871. *Jan.* 1 *to Aug.* 31. *Cwts.* 112 *lbs.* | 1872. *Jan.* 1 *to Aug.* 31. *Cwts.* 112 *lbs.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Russia | 6,090,703 | 9,068,521 | 11,468,766 |
| Denmark | 263,825 | 51,993 | 128,832 |
| Germany | 2,994,178 | 1,972,927 | 2,272,093 |
| France | 20,798 | 74,003 | 333,123 |
| Austrian Ter. | 43,327 | 227,794 | 41,962 |
| Turkey, etc. | 309,970 | 1,998,094 | 661,264 |
| Egypt | 99,050 | 257,583 | 1,582,352 |
| U. S. America | 8,083,365 | 8,257,863 | 4,372,168 |
| Chili | 355,827 | 291,361 | 1,000,454 |
| B. N. America | 1,392,874 | 1,610,514 | 456,019 |
| Other countries | 115,996 | 468,356 | 843,178 |
| Total cwts | 19,778,983 | 23,496,867 | 23,160,211 |
| *Flour from* | | | |
| Germany | 685,161 | 604,008 | 619,815 |
| France | 605,916 | 12,050 | 369,682 |
| U. S. America | 1,397,766 | 1,422,063 | 301,270 |
| B. N. America | 173,293 | 196,365 | 164,491 |
| Other countries | 354,956 | 559,790 | 606,729 |
| Total cwts | 3,218,092 | 2,794,276 | 2,061,957 |

There will be, probably, 10,000,000 bushels more surplus wheat from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1873, from the Pacific Coast, including California, Oregon, Chili, and perhaps three or four million bushels from American Atlantic ports, including Canada.

The United States, including California and France, will have more surplus from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, than in 1872; while Russia, British North America, and Egypt will probably be largely deficient, and the other countries may be but little varied from the three previous years.

The stocks in granary throughout France, in Southern Russian ports, are much less than usual, while in German ports and in the United Kingdom they are less than at the close of 1871. The unfavorable crop prospects in Great Britain, in connection with her large requirements from foreign imports between this time and the coming harvest, and the probable amounts that can be obtained from the several exporting countries, including Russia, which has a conceded deficiency of 25 per cent in the Azov district, as well as in the North of Russia, indicate full, if not higher prices during the succeeding eight months.

### OUR LATE PORK CORNER.

The *Monetary Times* (Montreal) has the following; the Mr. King referred to is the President of the Bank of Montreal:

> It has now become plainly apparent that a serious and certain loss will be suffered by all concerned in the celebrated "pork corner" in Chicago. The exact extent of that loss it is not necessary to state, even if we were entirely certain as to the amount, but we know it is heavy. What concerns us more is the fact that as in the case of the late disastrous wheat corner, Canadian money and Canadian reputations are involved. Were we to publish the list of names, our readers would be as much surprised as we were in reading it over. In our simplicity we did not regard it as among the possibilities that long-established and highly-respectable Canadian firms would so far forget what is due to themselves, and so completely cut loose from the guidance of all recognized business maxims, as to dabble in an ill-starred gambling enterprise such as that which at this moment costs them so many regrets. If we have a correct version of the closing events of this combination, the credit is due to Mr. E. H. King of giving it the death-blow. It is the plain but often difficult duty of bankers to set foot on speculative projects, though at the expense of quenching the misplaced enthusiasm that reckless but highly-colored ventures often excite, and, perhaps, of creating ill-feeling and personal hostility. It usually happens that in all such cases a decided NO at the beginning saves much repentance at the end.

### LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat was active and ½c higher. No. 2 spring was nominal at $1.26⅛@1.26¼ seller the month, and sold at $1.27¼@1.27½ seller February, the latter closing at the inside. Corn was quiet and firmer, closing at 30⅜c seller the month, and 30½@30⅝c seller February. Oats and other grain were quiet and unchanged.

## CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and unchanged. We again quote 94 per cent proof at $1.76@1.82.

BROOM CORN—The condition of this market was the same as for the past few weeks. There is a fair movement in the better grades, but common and red brush are in liberal supply and very dull. We repeat: No. 1 hurl, 6½@7c ℔ lb; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—There was fair activity in the market for choice qualities, and such being in light supply, holders were firm, but other descriptions were quiet and easy. Roll butter, unless strictly prime, is almost unsalable, and is accumulating. Local and outside buyers were operating to a moderate extent at the following prices: Good to choice roll, 17@21c; strictly choice dairy packed, 22@25c; medium to good, 17@20c; inferior to common, 7@15c.

BAGGING—Remains quiet and steady. Dealers look for a better demand for grain bags during the ensuing month, and, as they are not carrying large stocks, they are decidedly firm in their views. Following are the quotations: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewistown, 34c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 29c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BEANS—A fair demand for choice varieties prevails. The offerings are moderate, and consist mostly of common and medium grades. We quote: Navies at $2.50@2.75; fair to prime, $2.00@2.40; common to medium, $1.50@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand continues very light, and values are without alteration. We again quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime (brls) $1.25@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $10.50@15.00; country brick, $10.50@11.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $33.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hilsdale, $25.00, del.; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made by dealers.

| | *First quality.* | *Double strength.* |
|---|---|---|
| 6x 8 to 7x 9 | $ 5.75 | $8.00 |
| 7x10 to 8x10 | 6.50 | 9.00 |
| 8x11 to 10x13 | 7.00 | 9.50 |
| 8x14 to 10x15 | 7.50 | 11.00 |
| 10x14 to 12x18 | 8.00 | 13.00 |
| 14x16 to 16x20 | 8.50 | 15.00 |
| 14x22 to 16x24 | 9.00 | 17.00 |
| 18x22 to 18x30 | 10.50 | 18.50 |
| 20x28 to 24x30 | 12.00 | 20.00 |
| 26x28 to 24x36 | 13.00 | 22.00 |
| 26x34 to 26x40 | 14.00 | 24.00 |
| 28x38 to 28x44 | 15.00 | 26.00 |
| 28x46 to 30x48 | 16.00 | 27.00 |
| 30x50 to 32x52 | ... | 28.00 |
| 32x54 to 34x56 | ... | 34.00 |
| 34x58 to 34x60 | ... | 38.00 |
| 26x60 to 40x60 | ... | 40.00 |

CHEESE—Although prices have recently advanced a trifle at the East, the market here continues dull and heavy. Dealers report an utter absence of anything resembling activity, and for goods not strictly prime prices are freely shaded. We make no change in the list: New York factory, 13@14c; Ohio factory, 11@12½c; Western factory, 11@12½c.

COAL—Prices were unchanged. There was a fair inquiry for anthracite and for bituminous varieties, and the annexed quotations were firmly adhered to all around: Lehigh lump, $13.00; Lehigh prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00@10.50; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00@10.50; Cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.50@10.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—A moderate amount of trading was done in this department at the subjoined quotations:

### CANNED GOODS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Peaches, 2 lb | $1.85@ 2.05 |
| Peaches, 3 lb | 2.85@ 3.20 |
| Pears, 2 lb | 2.00@ 2.25 |
| Plums, damsons, 2 lb | 2.00@ 2.25 |
| Plums, green gages, 2 lb | 2.00@ 2.25 |
| Quinces, 2 lb | 2.75@ 3.25 |
| Strawberries, 2 lb | 2.75@ 3.00 |
| Raspberries | 2.60@ 2.75 |
| Blackberries, 2 lb | 2.50@ 2.75 |
| Gooseberries, 2 lb | 2.00@ 2.25 |
| Tomatoes, 2 lb | 2.50@ 2.75 |
| Tomatoes, 3 lb | 2.15@ 2.25 |
| Corn, Elgin | 2.50@ 2.70 |
| Corn, Benton Harbor | 2.80@ 3.00 |
| Corn, Yarmouth | 2.65@ 2.85 |
| Peas, 2 lb, pod | 2.80@ 3.00 |
| Peas, 2 lb, soaked | 3.15@ 3.50 |
| Lima beans, 2 lb | 1.60@ 1.75 |
| Succotash, 2 lb | 2.60@ 2.70 |
| Lobster, 2 lb | 2.35@ 2.50 |
| Lobster, 1 lb | 3.25@ 3.50 |
| Oysters, 2 lb | 2.25@ 2.50 |
| Oysters, 1 lb | 2.25 |
| | 1.30@ 1.50 |

### PICKLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg | $10.00@11.00 |
| Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg | 5.75@ 6.25 |
| Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg | 8.00@ 9.00 |
| Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg | 5.00@ 5.50 |
| Large, brls, 600 per pkg | 7.00@ 8.00 |
| Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg | 4.50@ 5.00 |
| In 10 gall. kegs, per keg | 3.75@ 4.25 |
| In 5 gall. kegs, per keg | 2.75@ 3.25 |
| Chow Chow (Harvey) qts | 5.75@ 6.25 |
| Chow Chow (Harvey) pts | 3.00@ 3.50 |

COOPERAGE—Was in moderate request. Prices are essentially the same as last Saturday. Pork barrels sold to-day at $1.20. Other descriptions were quiet. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.65@1.75; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves, $18.00@20.00; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@25.00 per m; bucked staves, $27.00@31.00; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour headings, 7@8c ℔ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 ℔ m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 ℔ m. Sales include 2 cars pork barrels at $1.20.

EGGS—Were in moderate local request. The offerings of strictly fresh are rather light, and they are quite firm at 28@29c; pickled are quoted at 22@24c. Sales include 1,400 dozen fresh at 29c; 500 doz at 28c; 10 doz frosted at 25c; 500 doz pickled at 23@24c; 200 doz do at 22c.

FEATHERS—Are in moderate demand. The arrivals of prime feathers are just fair, and prices are steady at 66@68c. Quotations are as follows: Prime live geese at 66@68c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers quotable at 25@55c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—Under this head there was nothing new to note. Business exhibits a gradual improvement, and the general market rules steady and firm. Codfish is in light supply here and at the East, and there is some talk of an advance. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The dried fruit trade continues dull. Only a limited number of orders were received either from local or interior dealers, and those were generally filled at a concession from the quoted prices. We, however, make no change in our list, as follows: Dates, 8@9c; figs, 15@16c; figs, box, 17@18c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.45@2.55; blackberries, new, 10½@11c; raspberries, 43@45c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@24c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do mixed, 5½@6c; Zante currants, 1872, 8½@9c; do 1871, 7@7½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do Western 5½@6c; Michigan, 6½@7½c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; English walnuts, 15@16c; Naples walnuts, 20@21c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 10@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

GAME—A moderate inquiry for game prevailed, with ample offerings. Venison, antelope, and buffalo are in liberal supply, and rather slow. Prairie chickens were steady at $2.75@3.00; quail were easy at $1.00@1.15; antelope saddles are quotable at 14@15c; venison do, 14@15c; buffalo, 5@6c. Sales embrace 60 doz prairie chickens at $3.00; 75 doz (packed) at $3.10; 12 doz at $2.75; 71 doz choice quail at $1.10; 63 doz do at $1.05.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples were in fair local demand at $2.75@4.00 per brl. The supply is quite liberal, and round lots of choice are a trifle easier, now quotable at $3.00@3.50. Oranges are in fair supply and demand. Other fruits are quiet and steady. We quote: Apples at $2.75@4.00 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@8.00; California pears at $4.00@4.50; lemons at $6.00@7.50 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; do per box, $6.00; Louisiana do, $12.00 per brl; Malaga grapes, $7.00@8.00 per keg. Sales include 135 brls choice apples at $3.50@3.75; 100 brls at $3.00@3.25; 2 cars at $2.55; 1 car choice at $3.50; 13 brls cranberries at $10.50@11.50; 4 brls wild at $7.25.

GROCERIES—There was a quiet feeling in the coffee market to-day, but prices were none the less firm. The market East is still advancing, and a further upward movement here seems imminent. Sugars were again unsettled. Stocks are not unusually large, but, in the absence of any considerable demand, holders were weak in their views, and quotations were dropped an ⅛c on all refined grades. Syrups were in fair request and steady, as were also rice and spices. Other goods remain quiet. Following are the prices current:

BI-CARB SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30@31c; O. G. Java, 26@27c; Java, No. 2, 24½@25c; fancy Rio, 23¾@24¼c; choice do, 23¼@23¾c; prime Rio, 23@23½c; good do, 22@22½c; common do, 20½@21c; Singapore, 23½@23¾c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24¼@24¾c; do, prime, 23½@23¾c; Maricaibo, 23@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Carolina, 8¾@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14¼@14½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 13½@13¾c; A, standard, 12½@12¾c; do No. 2, 12⅛@12¼c; B, 12@12⅛c; extra C, 11⅝@12c; C, No. 2, 11⅜@11⅝c; yellow C, 11¼@11½c; choice brown, 11@11¼c; prime do, 10¾@11c; fair do, 10½@10¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10¾@11c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11@11½c; do prime, 10¼@11c; do fair, 9¾@10¼c; do common, 9@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 78@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 63@65c; Porto Rica molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22¾@23¼c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6¼@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—A quiet feeling prevailed in this market. Dealers still complain of a scarcity of cars, and they are enabled to fill only a portion of the Eastern orders received from day to day. The local demand continues fair, and, under moderate receipts, prices keep well up. Wholesale dealers are paying the following,—cars to contain 18,000 lbs or over: ON TRACK,—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.50@16.50; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were in good local and Eastern demand, and all prime offerings found ready buyers at the quoted prices. There is no accumulation of stock here, and the market may be quoted steady as follows: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 9½@10c; green frozen, 9½c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20; deacons, 50@55c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—The supply of choice grades was rather meagre, but strained was plenty and dull. The inquiry is light and confined to the better grades. We continue to quote: Choice white comb at 28@32c; medium grades at 20@25c; inferior and strained honey at 12½@18c.

HOPS—There was no change. The market is firm, owing to the firmer feeling prevalent at the East and the light stocks here. Sales of Western have been made at 50@55c on time. We quote: Prime to choice Western at 42@50c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; Eastern, 42@52c; English, 45@50c; Belgian, 45@50c.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade is slowly but steadily improving. Rates are without change as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flat iron | 4 8-10@ 5 | |
| Heavy bands | 5 6-10@ 5 8-10 | rates |
| Lght bands | 5 6-10@ 5 8-10 | rates |
| Hoops | 6 @ 6 2-10 | rates |
| Rounds and square | 5 5-10@ 6 5-10 | rates |
| Shafting iron | 5 @ 5 8-10 | rates |
| Ovals | 5 6-10@ 5 8-10 | rates |
| Half oval and half rounds | 5 6-10@ 5 8-10 | rates |
| Horse-shoe iron | 5 6-10@ 5 8-10 | rates |
| Sheet iron, No. 24 | 6 5-10@ 7 | rates |
| Plate iron | 6¾ @ 7¼ | rates |
| Russia iron | 7 @ 7¾ | rates |
| Russia iron, No. 1 stained | 20c | ℔ lb |
| Norway nail rods | 18c | ℔ lb |
| German plow steel | 9 @10c | ℔ lb |
| English cast plow steel | 11¼ @12c | ℔ lb |
| American tool steel | 12 @12½c | ℔ lb |
| Chrome tool steel | 17 @18c | ℔ lb |
| English tool steel | 18 @20 | rates |
| English spring steel | 21 @22 | rates |
| | 11¼ @12½c | ℔ lb |

LEATHER—There was little or no improvement in the demand for this class of goods, and values underwent no visible change. Following are the quotations:

### HEMLOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| City harness | $ 39@ | 41 |
| Country harness | 36@ | 38 |
| Line, city, ℔ lb | 41@ | 43 |
| Kip, ℔ lb | 60@ | 1.10 |
| Kip, veals | 80@ | 1.15 |
| City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft | 28@ | 30 |
| City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft | 25@ | 27 |
| Country upper, No. 1 | 25@ | 27 |
| Collar, ℔ ft | 20@ | 23 |
| Calf, city | 1.20@ | 1.40 |
| Calf, country | 1.10@ | 1.25 |
| Rough upper, light | 35@ | 38 |
| Rough upper, heavy | 32@ | 35 |
| Rough upper, damaged | 27@ | 30 |
| Buffalo slaughter sole, best | 35@ | 37 |
| Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1 | 33@ | 35 |
| "B. A." sole | 30@ | 32 |

### OAK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calf | 1.25@ | 1.45 |
| Kip, No. 1, medium | 85@ | 1.10 |
| Kip, No. 2, heavy | 75@ | 80 |
| Harness | 40@ | 45 |
| French calf, Jodot | 65.00@ | 85.00 |
| French calf, Lemoine | 60.00@ | 80.00 |
| French calf, 24 to 26 lbs | 1.80@ | 2.35 |
| French calf, 26 to 30 lbs | 1.70@ | 2.20 |
| French calf, 30 to 36 lbs | 1.65@ | 2.00 |
| French kip, 50 to 100 lbs | 1.00@ | 1.50 |

LUMBER—Trade at the yards continues moderate. The inquiry is mostly local, and for the common grades. Prices are without change, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| First clear | $52.00@55.00 |
| Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch | 47.00@50.00 |
| Third clear, 1 inch | 38.00@40.00 |
| Third clear, thick | 43.00@45.00 |
| First and second clear flooring, together, rough | 40.00@43.00 |
| First and second clear siding, together | 23.00@24.00 |
| Common siding | 20.00@22.00 |
| Common flooring, dressed, first | 37.00@39.00 |
| Common flooring, dressed, second | 30.00@33.00 |
| Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward | 35.00@40.00 |
| A stock boards | 37.00@40.00 |
| B stock boards | 28.00@30.00 |
| Common boards | 15.00@17.00 |
| Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under | 15.00@16.00 |
| Fencing | 15.00@16.00 |
| Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet | 18.00@24.00 |
| Pickets, square | 15.00@16.00 |
| Pickets, flat | 12.00@15.00 |
| Cedar posts, split | 16.00@18.00 |
| Cedar posts, round | 20.00@22.00 |
| Lath | 3.75@4.00 |
| No. 1 sawed shingles | 1.50@2.00 |
| A or Star | 3.50@4.00 |

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

### HARDWOOD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Oak (dry) | $25.00@40.00 |
| Black walnut | 25.00@80.00 |
| Maple | 15.00@35.00 |
| Ash (dry) | 30.00@40.00 |
| Butternut | 25.00@60.00 |
| Counter tops (select) | 1.00@ 1.50 |
| Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched | 75.00 |
| Axles | 60@ 75 |
| Wagon poles (each) | 55@ 60 |
| Hickory | 50.00@75.00 |
| Box boards | 35.00@40.00 |
| Common | 20.00@25.00 |
| Clear | 30.00@35.00 |
| Culls | 12.00@14.00 |

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand continues very light. The market for metals remains firm. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11½c; less quantity, 11¾c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Have declined 12½c, owing to competition among dealers. The demand is very light. We now quote: 10d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d, do, $5.75; 6d, do, $6.00; 4d do, $6.25; 3d do, $7.00; 3d do, fine, $8.25; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $7.75.

NAVAL STORES—All articles in the list were quiet and prices are nominally without change, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Manilla rope, ℔ lb | $ 18 @ 19 |
| Sisal rope, ℔ lb | 16 @ 17 |
| Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb | 20 @ 23 |
| Marline, ℔ lb | 20 @ 23 |
| Tarred rope, ℔ lb | 17 @ 19 |
| Oakum, ℔ bale | 5.00 @6.25 |
| Pitch, ℔ brl | 6.00 @7.00 |
| Tar, ℔ brl | 6.00 @7.00 |

OILS—Carbon was again weak, and quotations were lowered a ½c, there being free sellers at 23½c. There was a fair inquiry for lard, linseed, and turpentine, and former prices were firmly sustained. Other oils remain quiet and steady. We now quote: Carbon, 23½c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 88c; do boiled, 93c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 74c; naphtha, 63° gravity, 25c; naphtha, common, 20c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Were inactive, and quotations were little better than nominal. We repeat our list:

### WHITE LEAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Strictly pure | $ 11.50 |
| Fancy brands | 10.00@11.00 |

### ZINC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Genuine Veille Montague | 14.50 |
| American | 12.50 |
| Snow white | 11.00 |

### COLORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Railroad colors | 11.00@11.50 |
| Palace car colors | 9.50@10.50 |
| Rochelle ochre | 3.50 |
| English Ven. red | 3.50 |
| English orange mineral | 14.50@15.00 |
| Pittsburg orange mineral | 13.00 |
| English red lead | 12.00 |
| American red lead | 11.00@11.50 |
| Scarlet Vermillion | 23.00 |
| Paris white | 4.00 |
| Whiting | 2.50 |

POULTRY—The poultry market was rather quiet if we except a moderate local inquiry for choice chickens and turkeys. The receipts continue light, and prices are about the same as on Saturday. Turkeys are quotable at 10@12½c; chickens, $3.00@4.25; geese, $7.00@9.00. Sales include 1,500 lbs dressed turkeys at 12½c; 500 lbs at 12c; 1,500 lbs at 11@11½c; 22 doz choice chickens at $3.75@4.00; 10 doz do at $4.25; 40 doz do at $3.50; 17 doz fair at $3.00@3.25; 5 doz geese at $7.00.

POTATOES—A fair inquiry prevails for store lots, with the market well supplied. Prices range about the same as last week. Choice Eastern bring 85@90c; Western, 70@80c; car lots, 65@70c. A good many of the offerings gave more or less frosted, which makes buyers rather cautious, and has a tendency to weaken prices. We quote sales of 500 bu at 80@85c; 300 bu at 75c; 100 bu at 65c, all in small lots from store.

SALT—Was in moderate demand at the prices given below: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; do, with bags $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were quiet and steady. We continue to quote:

| *Thickness.* | *Size.* | *Price.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1 3-16 | 2x 6 by 6x 8 | $2.90 |
| 1 3-16 | 2x 8 by 6x 8 | 2.90 |
| 1 3-8 | 2x 6 by 6x 6 | 2.75 |
| 1 3-8 | 2x 8 by 6x 8 | 3.00 |
| 1 3-16 | 1x10 by 6x10 | 3.25 |
| DOORS—TWO PANEL. | | |
| 3-16 | 2x 6 by 6x 6 | 2.25 |
| 1 3-16 | 2x 8 by 6x 8 | 2.50 |
| 1 3-8 | 2x 6 by 6x 8 | 2.35 |
| 1 3-8 | 2x 8 by 6x 8 | 2.60 |

### OUTSIDE BLINDS.

| *Thickness.* | *Size.* | *Price.* | *Thickness.* | *Size.* | *Price.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 3-16 | 8x10 | $1.75 | 1 3-16 | 9x14 | $2.30 |
| 1 3-16 | 9x12 | 2.05 | 1 3-16 | 10x15 | 2.50 |
| 1 3-16 | 10x12 | 2.05 | | | |

### PLAIN RAIL SASH.

| *Size of glass.* | *Thickness.* | *Size of 12-light window.* | *Price per window.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8x10 | 1 3-16 in | 2x 3¼ by 3x9½ | 40c |
| 9x12 | 1 3-16 in | 2x 7 by 4x6 | 57c |
| 9x14 | 1 3-16 in | 2x 7 by 5x2 | 64c |
| 10x12 | 1 3-16 in | 2x10 by 4x6 | 57c |
| 10x14 | 1 3-16 in | 2x10 by 5x2 | 64c |
| 9x14 | 1 3-8 in | 2x 7 by 5x2 | 80c |
| 10x14 | 1 3-8 in | 2x10 by 5x2 | 80c |

A discount of 15@25 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—Were quiet and unchanged. There was a moderate inquiry for timothy; but the offerings were light, and prices were firm, a small lot of prime sold at $3.40; timothy is quotable at $2.90@3.40; clover was dull at $5.00@5.25; mammoth was nominal at $5.50@5.65; flax at $1.70@1.75; millet sold at 75c. Sales include 51 sacks prime timothy at $3.40; 16 bags fair at $3.25; 13 bags common at $2.90; 31 bags prime clover at $5.25; 10 bags at $5.00; 11 bags millet at 75c.

TEAS—This market was without new feature. The demand continues fair and prices rule steady and firm as follows: Hyson, 50@55c; good, common to fair, 65@75c; choice extra, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; common to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@80c; selected natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was inquired for to a fair extent and was firmly held at the quotations given below:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Remains dull and firm at the following prices: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $15.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—There were a few orders on the market from Eastern dealers and manufacturers, but, as a rule, trade was quiet. Stocks are light, and also the receipts, so that dealers are quite firm in their views, and there is no disposition manifested on their part to grant concessions. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tub, washed, extra medium | 60@65c |
| Tub, washed, fair to do | 55@60c |
| Common dingy | 50@52c |
| Fleece, washed, XX, light | 56@58c |
| Fleece washed, X, light | 56@58c |
| Fleece, washed, XX, dingy | 45@55c |
| Fleece, washed, X, dingy | 45@53c |
| Fleece, washed, medium light | 55@58c |
| Fleece, washed, medium dingy | 45@55c |
| Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition | 35@38c |
| Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy | 30@32c |
| Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium | 35@40c |
| Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy | 33@38c |
| Super, pulled | 43@50c |
| Extra, pulled | 43@50c |

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20.

CATTLE — Received since Saturday, 1,500. Drovers do not often strike a worse market than they encountered to-day, and it is not often that the surroundings of the market are so positively adverse to the interests of sellers. The Eastern markets are again reported overstocked, with prices unsettled and lower, Albany, Buffalo, and Pittsburgh being quoted at ¼@½c "off," while advices from other points were scarcely less discouraging. Add to this the annoyance to which shippers are subjected by the lack of transportation facilities, and the fact that the supply of stock was large (there were many State cattle), and mainly composed of a not very desirable quality, the depressed condition of the market is, we think, sufficiently accounted for. During the opening hours of the day there was little or nothing doing, neither local nor outside buyers seeming inclined to take hold, though inducements in the shape of concessions were freely offered. Subsequently some sales were effected, but the number of transfers were insignificant in comparison with the amount of stock on sale, and the market closed as it opened, dull and depressed, and nominally 25c lower than last week.

### QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards | $6.25@6.50 |
| Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs | 5.60@6.00 |
| Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs | 5.00@5.50 |
| Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs | 4.50@4.75 |
| Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs | 3.50@4.50 |
| Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs | 3.25@4.00 |
| Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers | 1.75@2.50 |
| Texas Cattle—Northern summered | 2.50@3.50 |
| Texas Cattle—Corn-fed | 3.75@4.50 |

HOGS—Received since Saturday, 25,000. At the opening the feeling was much depressed, and very early sales were effected at something of a decline from Saturday's rates, but subsequently the demand improved and the slight reduction was recovered. Shippers did but little, the scarcity of cars checking operations on their part, but there was a good packing demand and the great bulk of the offerings were disposed of. Sales were made at a range of $3.65@3.90—principally at $3.70@3.80. The market closed quiet and steady.

### HOG SALES.

| *No.* | *Av.* | *Price.* | *No.* | *Av.* | *Price.* | *No.* | *Av.* | *Price.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 48 | 256 | $3.70 | 194 | 324 | $3.85 | 69 | 283 | $3.80 |
| 56 | 193 | 3.90 | 49 | 269 | 3.80 | 52 | 318 | 3.85 |
| 36 | 361 | 3.75 | 202 | 285 | 3.75 | 50 | 341 | 3.85 |
| 148 | 352 | 3.75 | 162 | 279 | 3.70 | 34 | 354 | 3.85 |
| 52 | 291 | 3.65 | 152 | 289 | 2.75 | 148 | 325 | 3.85 |
| 41 | 316 | 3.75 | 100 | 280 | 3.75 | 94 | 309 | 3.80 |
| 50 | 316 | 3.75 | 45 | 360 | 3.70 | 41 | 420 | 3.85 |
| 115 | 283 | 3.75 | 116 | 305 | 3.80 | 87 | 347 | 3.85 |
| 47 | 264 | 3.75 | 55 | 280 | 3.70 | 45 | 363 | 3.85 |
| 44 | 332 | 3.85 | 47 | 296 | 3.70 | 57 | 276 | 3.70 |
| 52 | 308 | 3.70 | 109 | 308 | 3.75 | 42 | 350 | 3.75 |

SHEEP—The sheep market was quiet and firm. There were local and Eastern buyers in attendance, and the supply was absorbed at full last week's prices, or at $3.50@3.75 for common; at $4.00@4.50 for medium, and at $4.75@5.50 for good to choice.

KATALYSINE WATER.

GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER.

It has been demonstrated by a series of practical experiments conducted by eminent physicians, and attested by thousands of grateful people who have been relieved from their sufferings by its use, that the Gettysburg Katalysine Water is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney, and Urinary Diseases generally. It restores muscular power to the Paralytic. It cures Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses. It is the greatest Antidote ever discovered for Excessive Eating or Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost immediately. No household should be without it. Every hotel should keep it on hand. For sale by all Druggists.

☞ For a history of the Springs, for medical reports of the power of the water over disease, for marvelous cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlets.

WHITNEY BROS., Gen'l Ag'ts, 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa. Gettysburg Spring Co.

For sale by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 92 and 94 Lake-st., corner Dearborn, Chicago, and druggists generally.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Life Insurance Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of Company, Room 29, Central Union Block, on Tuesday, January 21, 1873, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock.

JOHN W. CLAPP, Secretary.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Telegraph Company, for the purpose of choosing a new Board of Directors, at the office of the Company, No. 127 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill., on the last Tuesday of January, 1873 (Jan. 28), at 12 o'clock, m. Subscribers to the stock are entitled to certificates of stock at the rate of one share for every $10 of money paid.

Dated Chicago, Dec. 24, 1872.

D. A. GAGE, President.

J. R. DOOLITTLE, JR., Secretary.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

DR. STONE,

Confidential Physician, 112 W. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill., (A regular graduate in medicine) cures all chronic and "Special Diseases," of both sexes, at reasonable prices. Medicines furnished. No mercury used. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Cures guaranteed. All "female difficulties" treated with safety and success. Circulars free.

Dr. TOWNSEND,

150 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.,

Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases of both sexes, of any specialist in Chicago. Can be consulted pesonally or by mail, free of charge. His Medical Treatise sent free. All female difficulties treated with safety and success.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

183 So. Clark-st., Chicago, the most successful specialist of the age, who has given a life-long special attention to the treatment of all Chronic, Sexual and Nervous diseases, both sexes. Read his works and judge for yourself, sent sealed for stamp. Confidential consultations, personally or by mail, free and invited. Ladies send for circular.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

# THE LAW COURTS.

## Two $20,000 Suits Brought Against the U. S. Marshal.

## Singular Land Case---A Leading Real Estate Agent the Victim.

## The Importance of a Rightly Spelled Name.

## Notes From All the Courts---Yesterday's Record of New Suits.

United States Marshals and Sheriffs have by no means the easiest berths in the world. Every few days, one or the other is sued, either in replevin or trespass, and it not unfrequently happen that ignorance of some preposterous little technicalty, that no one would be likely to think of, and the legal intent of which is so difficult to define that it requires the united energies of several counsel for several days to settle its exact scope and meaning, serves to trip them up to the tune of heavy damages. The latest blunder, or what is claimed by the aggrieved party to be a blunder, has resulted in two suits of $20,000 each being brought, yesterday, against United States Marshal Campbell for trespass. The suits arise out of the petition for bankruptcy of Lewis W. Cass, in which, it will be remembered, charges were made that Cass had fraudulently sold his goods in Chicago to James Baxter, for considerably less than value, and his goods in Elgin to one Miller, who really acted for Baxter; and these statements were accompanied with lengthy affidavits, showing the manner in which Cass had acted in collusion with Baxter and Miller to consummate the supposed fraud; how goods to the value of thousands of dollars had been removed from Cass' store between Saturday night and Sunday morning; how Baxter and Miller were converting the property into cash as speedily as possible; how Cass and his family had disappeared from their residence in Elgin, and so forth, altogether a very black picture of commercial depravity all round. And now comes James Baxter, swearing that the goods represented to be his are his'n absolutely; and here also comes Miller, blowing away to the same effect. And both "go" piously for the said Marshal, who is in possession of the said stocks by order of the Court, based on said petition and affidavits, claiming damages as aforesaid to the extent of $20,000 for each trespass. At the first blush, it would appear to those not initiated in the manifold beauties of the law that nothing could be more regular or proper than for the Marshal to obey his warrant, and seize property declared by authority to belong to the bankrupt. "Here is," says the warrant, "a valuable collection of goods, which Baxter, and Miller, and Cass thought they could easily parcel among themselves without detection, but which really belonged to Cass and his creditors; seize those goods and hold them for the creditors." The Marshal does so; and see the result. These plaintiffs have an idea—and probably will insist, when it comes to the proof in Court—that the property so seized is theirs. "No," says the Marshal, "it belongs to the estate. Read the warrant!" And he pulls it forth. "But," says the Elgin man, "this warrant directs you to seize the stock of the bankrupt in Elgin. By all means seize it, but don't seize this, for it is my stock, which I have bought and paid for; so stop your nonsense." And Baxter, in Chicago, says the same thing; and there you are; as mixed as possible.

A SINGULAR LAND CASE.

A bill filed in the Circuit Court, yesterday, is a practical sermon on the folly of placing one's trust in men, and of transferring property without documentary evidence of every step taken therein—providing it is true. To be as brief as possible, Samuel J. Walker, real estate agent, was under an obligation to pay to George C. Pratner, in October, 1866, the sum of $12,500, and in the following month $15,000, for which he gave notes, the first payable in July, 1867, and the second in twelve months after date, both being signed by Isaac N. Walker as surety. In April, 1868, as the plaintiff now alleges, the arrangement for payment by notes was superseded by an arrangement to transfer to the creditor certain pieces of property, hereinafter mentioned, by Henry H. Walker, the then holder, and this was about being done, when it was found that the title in Henry H. Walker was not perfect, and fresh negotiations became necessary, which resulted in the debtor contracting to make the title perfect, and the creditor to give up the notes to be canceled upon his so doing. Meanwhile, Abraham S. Prather and John S. Prather had assumed some interest in the debt, and were to be parties to the conveyance. In pursuance of this contract, the plaintiff, by great exertions, completed the title, and on the 14th July, 1868, executed the conveyance and caused it to be recorded, Prather, however, neglecting to return the notes. Later, George C. Prather died, leaving Abraham S. Prather and J. T. Wilson, of the State of Pennsylvania, executors. The matter passed into oblivion until quite recently, when the plaintiff received a notification from Hutchinson & Luff that they had been entrusted by the executors with the notes for collection, together with a power of attorney upon which action would be taken. Under these circumstances the plaintiff prays the Court to restrain their entering judgment against him, and the usual relief, and an injunction for that purpose was issued. It is a peculiar fact connected with this case, which we learned after the above was written, that Mr. Walker bought back this very property, with other lands, some years later, for $75,000, not dreaming that the notes would ever appear against him. The land referred to is thus described: Lots 1 to 50, Block 47, in Walker's Subdivision of Blocks 33, 34, 47, and part of Block 48, in Section 19, Township 39, for the first debt; and for the second debt the following: Lots 1 to 47, Block 48, in Walker's Subdivision of Blocks 33, 34, 47, and part of Block 48, of the same section.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A RIGHTLY-SPELT NAME.

"Be sure you write names plainly," is an axiom that should be written in every school book. James G. Brown and Harvey W. Brown, after peaceful possession for thirty-five years of certain premises, known as part of Lot 4, in Block 118, in School Section Addition to Chicago, which "part" is bounded by about two pages of description, now find their title in danger; certainly under a "cloud." In appealing to the Circuit Court to perfect their title, they affirm that the land in question was granted by the United States to the State of Illinois for school purposes in Township 39, by the State to Morgan L. Chapley and Joseph Stanley, and by the latter to James Allen, through whom the plaintiffs derive their title. It has recently been discovered that there was never any such person as Joseph Stanley, but that the grantees were Morgan L. Chapley and Joseph Chandler, the latter of whom must have written his name so horribly bad (the bill does not affirm that) that nobody could make it to be anything but Stanley.

Let the lawyers of Chicago, who appear to the long-vexed reporters the worst writers in the world, take warning by the example of Chandler, *alias* Stanley, who has, by his frightful caligraphy, set a number of respectable people by the ears, years after his demise.

GENERAL NOTES.

A bill filed by the Traders' National Bank, yesterday, yields one item of interest, namely, the list of its stockholders, as follows: John Mattock, 10 shares, $1,000; W. F. Endicott, 10 shares, $1,000; P. P. Tallman, Waukegan, 500 shares, $50,000; J. O. Rutter, Chicago, 940 shares, $94,000; Mary R. Townley, 500 shares, $50,000; and P. T. Townley, 40 shares, $4,000. From a similar source, a list of stockholders holding more than $20,000 in the Manufacturers' National Bank is obtained, namely: W. H. Adams $24,000; C. Comstock, Evanston, $62,000; James Kelly, Evanston, $32,000; E. Holmes, Chicago, $100,000; J. A. Holmes, Chicago, $50,000; and Ira Holmes, Chicago, $118,100. The total subscribed stock of the Traders' is $200,000, and of the Manufacturers', $500,000. In the latter the majority are holders for small amounts.

The Register in Bankruptcy was busy, yesterday, hearing evidence in the claim of James Montgomery, in the matter of the Great Western Insurance Company, and attending to accumulated business. The re-examination as to George Armour's claim to the estate of Munn & Scott is fixed for 10 o'clock this morning. The first meeting of creditors of Thomas H. Mahan et al. is fixed for 11 a. m. on Friday; and the third general meeting of the creditors of the Merchants' Insurance Company for 2 p. m. on Saturday. The examination of the claim of Mr. Martin, of Syracuse, New York, in the matter of Hackett, is fixed for 2 p. m. on Wednesday.

The following persons are among those who would not sell their birthright any more for a mess of *potage*, having, yesterday, by permission of Judge Williams, resumed the cognomens of their ancestral race: George W. Sullivan becomes George William Sullivan; Frank Williams Holcomb becomes Frank Holcomb Williams; and Frederick Haycock becomes Frederick Hurlbut.

Jacob Vellinger, impleaded with Voightch Reyles, for stealing a horse from John Johnson, was yesterday discharged, the case having been continued three times for various causes, he being always ready for trial, and now claiming discharge, under the statute, on that account; and the prosecutor being an inmate of an insane asylum, with no prospect of immediate relief.

There will be a general call of the quasi-criminal docket, including all appeals and bastardy cases remaining untried from the 9th October, 1871, to the 1st January instant, commencing on the first Monday of February next, and when no appearance is made by the parties or their attorneys in person, the appeal or suit will be dismissed.

Any one who has any interest in Lot 98, in Bloch 28, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section 7, Township 39, will learn with surprise that William Kent, of Iowa, yesterday commenced suit in the United States Circuit Court against Robert L. Bell, for ejectment from that little property.

Judge Blodgett is hearing the case of Wight v. Ascherman, and will continue the hearing today. Judge Rogers will call 41 to 49, inclusive. Judge Porter will call 98, 102 to 120, inclusive; Wells v. Shanley on trial. Judge Tree continues the hearing of Tucker v. Avery et al.

Judge Drummond was in chambers, yesterday, and had arranged to leave, last night, for Springfield, expecting to return next week, after which he will be prepared to hear arguments on the last revisory petition in the matter of the State Insurance Company, intending to remain in Chicago for a couple of months ensuing.

John and William Brown, charged with spoiling a policeman's beauty, on account of the latter invading the domestic hearth in the quality of a conservator of the quiet of the neighborhood, were yesterday discharged.

Injunctions were granted in two of the Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company patent right suits, yesterday, namely, in the cases of W. J. Beeler and Fletcher S. Brainard.

James Montgomery, the gentleman who placed the Great Western stock, was yesterday examined as to the particulars of his claim. The examination lasted thoughout the afternoon.

The creditors of Gropper & Wette, late cheese makers at Schaumberg, Ill., yesterday met, before Register Hibbard, and appointed J. W. English Assignee.

Discharges were entered, yesterday, in the matter of Elkan Henoch et al., and of George Bernstein et al.

Mr. J. A. L. Whittier yesterday returned from the East, where he has been attending the interment of a brother.

Mary E. and George F. Merchant were yesterday divorced, by decree of Judge Gary.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—William Kent v. Robert L. Bell; ejectment.——Samuel A. Kellogg, John K. Harmon, John V. Farwell, Charles B. Farwell, Benjamin Ray, and William D. Farwell v. Joseph Hoffman; assumpsit, $5,000.——Traders' National Bank of Chicago v. George Von Hollen.——Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago v. Same.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—5,608—James Baxter v. Benjamin H. Campbell; trespass, $20,000. 5,609—David Miller, doing business as D. Miller & Co., v. Benjamin H. Campbell; trespass, $20,000. 5,610—Calvin H. Swain v. Patrick H. Mulgrew; assumpsit, $700. 5,611—James B. Morris v. William N. Dora, Frank A. Klar, and Joseph F. Klar; restored cause in chancery. 5,612—Petition to change name; papers taken into Court. 5,613—Harvey W. and James G. Brown v. Charles Charleston and wife, and the unknown heirs of Joseph Chandler, et al.; petition that the defendants be barred from claiming title in certain lands, and to rectify a wrongful description of name in a patent of said land. (See report.) 5,615, 5,616, and 5,617—Appeals. 5,618—Kirby, Carpenter & Co. v. S. S. & D. B. Gardner; assumpsit, $5,000.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—42,011—Samuel E. Barrett, Wm. H. Arnold, and Edward A. Kimball v. John A. Nelson; assumpsit, $1,000. 42,012—Durands & Co. v. Joseph P. Koons and Edward McGlinshy; debt, $205, damages, $150. 42,013—E. S. Holbrook v. Town of Niles; assumpsit, $200. 42,014—Thompson J. S. Flint; petition to supply or restore record in the suit of Hezekiah M. Wead et al. v. Isaac Cook et al. 42,015—Peter v. Friedericke Mertes; divorce on the ground of drunkenness. 42,016—Anna Maria v. Edward Fuller; divorce on the ground of desertion. 42,017—Anna v. Wm. Alpers; divorce and alimony on the ground of cruelty. 42,018—Hibbard & Spencer v. M. H. Barnes & Co.; assumpsit, $500. 42,019—Alice Colleton v. Thomas O'Connor et al.; petition to restore will. 42,020—Schneider & Rueth, of Menasha, Wis., v. Joseph Becker et al.; petition for mechanics' lien on 486, 488, and 490 Milwaukee avenue, for $1,000. 42,021—Goss & Phillips Manufacturing Co. v. Hawkins, Willard & Co.; assumpsit, $2,000. 42,022—Wm. J. Hotchkiss and Aug. N. Eddy v. Fritz Metzke; assumpsit; $1,000. 42,023—Suppressed.

# HEATING APPARATUS AND INSURANCE.

## The Underwriters' Investigating Committee to Commence Their Labors Within a Few Days—A Word of Warning to Church People and Proprietors of Mercantile Houses.

The Committee of insurance men recently appointed by the Board of Underwriters to examine the heating arrangements of all the city churches which are insured, will commence its investigation pretty soon, and it is likely to be a thorough one. Pastors and congregations should fully understand the object of this professional inquiry. It is not made for the mere purpose of ascertaining the condition of church heaters, flues, chimneys, and ventilators, and then reporting to the Board, and dropping the matter without further ceremony. This may be the way with some Boards and Committees, but the Underwriters and their Committees do business on a different plan. It is the intention of this Investigating Committee, in the event of an unsafe church being found, to notify the owners to make the necessary improvements within five days, or else the risks held by companies represented in the Board of Underwriters will be withdrawn. The Committee will not commence work for a couple of days probably, and meanwhile pastors and Church Trustees will have plenty of time to examine their buildings and have the necessary alterations made. A great many insurance men seem to be in favor of a Committee to examine the heating arrangements of our large mercantile houses. Some of them are inclined to think that defects will be found which will startle the insurance interest of the city. An incipient fire broke out in Farwell's store on Saturday evening, owing to overheating; and it was claimed by an insurance agent with whom a TRIBUNE reporter conversed, yesterday, that the result would have been very serious but for the prompt and energetic action of the Captain of the Fire Insurance Patrol. Perhaps it would be well for everybody to overhaul their heating apparatus, and save extra insurance rates.

# PERSONAL.

Judge H. T. Bachus, Detroit, was at Anderson's yesterday.

Captain W. R. Burn, United States Army, is at the Sherman.

H. C. Colgate, Esq., of New York, was at the Briggs yesterday.

Joseph Vilas, Esq., of Manitowoc, was at the Tremont yesterday.

Hon. T. B. Murphy, of Woodstock, Ill., was at the Briggs yesterday.

Mr. Frank Wolcott, Private Secretary to the Governor of Wyoming, is at the Tremont.

Major J. W. Whorn, United States Indian Commissioner, was at the Tremont yesterday.

Captain J. J. Mitchell and daughter, of St. Louis, were at the Tremont yesterday.

Mr. Lichtenberger, Private Secretary of Governor Warmoth, was in this city yesterday *en route* for Washington.

A. A. Anderson, Esq., Vice President of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, is at the Tremont.

Rev. A. E. Kittridge will preach this evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, at the Free Baptist Church, corner of Loomis and Jackson streets.

Mlle. Marie Aimee, Mlle. Bonelli, Mons. Juteau, wife, and sister, C. A. Chizzola, and H. Durand, of the Aimee Opera Bouffe Company, are at the Gardner.

On Saturday last, the employés of the Barnum & Richardson Manufacturing Company, presented to Maurice O'Connor, Esq., foreman of the shops, a B. W. Raymond watch, in heavy gold case.

The following were at the Tremont, yesterday: N. P. Saukford, Montana; Z. Day, St. Louis; C. A. Asp, New York; H. H. Trobridge, Detroit; B. P. Hinman, Cincinnati; W. A. Clark, Deer Lodge, Montana.

The following were at Anderson's European Hotel, yesterday: H. C. Koch, St. Louis; C. W. Robinson, West Point; N. E. Phillips, Dakota; Z. M. Hibbard, Freeport, Ill.; Colonel John George, Warner, N. H.

The following were at the Gardner, yesterday: Otis B. Hopkins, Milwaukee; W. T. Woodman, Syracuse; J. C. Prescott, Indianapolis; L. Toddles, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sheppard, New York.

The following were at the Briggs, yesterday: J. S. Temple, Philadelphia; G. L. Owen, Springfield, Ill.; H. C. Robinson, Martinsburg, W. Va.; L. T. Lambert, Boston; R. L. Devine, Sycamour; Ill.; A. Rx. Thomas Varney, San Francisco; J. R. Hawkins, Plymouth; D. B. Marsh, Bloomington; J. H. Cole, Pa.

The following were at the Sherman yesterday: J. N. Vance, Wheeling, W. Va.; G. R. Walker, Memphis; H. M. Franklin, London, Eng.; H. M. Kinny, Fort Wayne; C. H. Baldwin, St. Louis; G. H. Foster, Boston; L. S. Day, Kentucky; S. H. Simons, San Francisco; H. B. Hays, Springfield.

Detective Simonds, whose disgraceful conduct was the subject of an article in a Pittsburgh paper, which was copied and commented upon in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, has returned from his Eastern trip. His "son," who is now safe in the custody of her parents, will doubtless be rejoiced to hear that the jolly old man looks unusually well, and that he does not express the slightest contrition for the deceitful part which he played in the "elopement."

F. C. Capreal, Esq., the President of the Huron and Ontario (Georgian Bay) Ship Canal Company, was in the city yesterday. He left last evening for DesMoines, where he is prepared to lay before the Iowa Industrial Convention the surveys for this great work, and its advantages to the commerce of the Northwest. His plan, if carried out, would add 20 per cent to the value of every farm west of Lake Michigan, and furnish an adequate outlet for our cereals to the ocean at six cents per bushel cheaper than they can ever be carried by our railways.

# NOTES AND OPINION.

The Iowa papers are talking about that $10,000 (in two checks of $5,000 each) which Durant and Oakes Ames testify the Union Pacific Railroad Company paid to "assist" Mr. Harlan's election to the Senate, in 1866. Mr. Harlan was at that time Secretary of the Interior, and in a position to "assist" the Union Pacific Railroad. He continued to be Secretary of the Interior some months after he had been "assisted" to a seat in the Senate. During those months the Union Pacific Railroad Company had a great deal of business to do at the Interior Department. But, concerning the $10,000 in question, which Durant says was to buy newspaper support, the common mind of Iowa is, that the Burlington *Hawk-Eye* and the Davenport *Gazette* can give the most valuable testimony. The Des Moines *Register* says:

> In the peaceful population of Iowa there are several hundred thousand folks who, as a general thing, have no special hankering after conundrums, and yet are curious enough to want to know something which is definite about this.

The Davenport *Gazette* has this editorial paragraph, but not a word about the Harlan $10,000:

> The "Reformers" of Missouri elected Bogy United States Senator. Now it is alleged that money did it. Is that the was to begin to reform?

—Senator Harlan's Washington *Chronicle* rebukes the Credit Mobilier Committee for "going outside of the proper investigation."

—The Milwaukee *News* suggests that the Credit Mobilier Committee, while about it, take up this item:

> In 1869, while the election of United States Senator was pending at Madison, Wis., General Amasa Cobb, then a member of Congress, telegraphed to General Washburn, then at Madison and a competitor for the Senatorship, that the Pacific Railroad Company had sent the sum of $10,000 to Carpenter, to aid in his election. This despatch was freely shown by General Washburn to his friends at Madison. Carpenter was elected.

—Colorado newspapers are discussing "the substantial advantages of becoming a State." One of these—the commercial value of two seats in the United States Senate—is *not* mentioned. At the Nevada price, two seats would be worth $500,000, and, even at the Kansas price, $150,000.

—Two millions of Alabama bonds, voted by a so-called Legislature assembled outside the State Capitol, have been "placed" with Henry Clews, New York; but the State of Alabama has got no money.

—The Buffalo *Commercial-Advertiser* says:

> Some Congressmen seem to forget the Southern States have been re-admitted and now stand, in relation to their rights, upon a footing with the other members of the Union. Such members, in their theory of perpetual reconstruction, are anxious to set aside the State Government in Louisiana, and provide something that will work better than the present machine seems to. This is all wrong, clearly beyond the power of Congress, and there is nothing to justify the assumption of extraordinary power. The President takes the proper view of the situation. He stands by the order of the Federal Court.

In short: that a State, standing, in relation to its rights, upon a footing with other members of the Union, is at the mercy of a United States District Judge, who may make his own decree final, as Durell has in Louisiana, by refusing to hear a motion for appeal. And if Louisiana, why not New York?

—C. C. Bowen, of Charleston, was "counted out" of Congress, at the 1870 election, by frauds so notorious that it was easy to convict and send to the South Carolina Penitentiary a score or so of election-officers, as was done within six months. The House Committee of Elections, when organized in March, 1871, had all the facts, and could have reported on them at once. Now, at the heel of the session, the Committee give the seat to Bowen.

—If State Treasurer Rankin, of Iowa, invested any of that $38,303.91 in the election, last fall, of Mr. Kasson to Congress, it was his best investment; for Mr. Kasson is now in the Legislature, and, by his great influence, has defeated an order of the House calling on the Attorney General of Iowa to prosecute Rankin.

—The fellow, at Des Moines, who bet the beer that Rankin would not be prosecuted or punished for his steal, was called to pay forfeit for betting on a sure thing.

—Pennsylvania newspapers, speaking of Governor Hartranft's salary, now fixed at $10,000, have very generally remarked that Illinois pays her Governor only $1,500. The Governor of Illinois has $6,000 salary, and a residence maintained at the State's cost. When, under the old Constitution, $1,500 was the limit, that sum was regarded only as "pocket-money," and the Governor was amply provided for by indirect appropriations.

—John P. Jones, of San Francisco, having bought up the Nevada Legislature,—"bought 'em twice over, sir,"—and been elected to the United States Senate, it will be in order for the Senate, two or three years hence, to expel him; or, perhaps, as in the case of Caldwell, of Kansas, it will be thought best to postpone action until "after the Presidential election," which will give Jones four years to work his gold-mines at Washington. Of course, it will not do to investigate now, while the $250,000 is changing hands.

—How some, at least, of the Nevada people feel about it, is thus expressed in the Gold Hill *Evening News*,—a paper that supports the Administration:

> Fealty to party is all the talk just now. Senator Nye was ever true to party. Senator Stewart has been true to party. Both these gentlemen have supported the Administration, and never swerved from their allegiance thereto, and, although the coin of richer men may have been used to secure their election, they cannot be charged with the barefaced outrages that have been perpetrated to secure the election of John P. Jones. The great bugbears of the past three years, viz.: the Bank of California and Mr. Sharon, sink into insignificance before the all-powerful presence of the great Crown Point King. "King William is dead, long live King Jones."

—The Kansas Senatorial election bribery investigation, viewed from a Caldwell standpoint, indicates that strong evidence for the defence will be forthcoming, and that, while "indiscretion" on the part of Caldwell's friends is apparent, the Senator himself will not be connected with any corruption.—*Brass-Collar*.

A wily reynard chasing a goose
Fell victim to a trap's barbarity;
He gnawed at his tail till he found himself loose,
Then swore that he gave it all—for charity.
Proof, this, that the tax
Which Mr. Colfax
Paid Ames in his straits is no rarity.
—*New York World*.

### INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER TO EDUCATE a young man on some mathematical lessons and English correspondence. Address, with reference, to E B H, No. 139 North Clark-st., second floor.

PHOTOGRAPHY—A YOUNG LADY UNDERSTANDING painting, wants instruction in negative retouching, and employment. Address N 22, Tribune office.

### MACHINERY.

$150 WILL BUY ONE SET OF CRACKER MACHINES and cutters, if taken this week; most new, at 277 West Randolph-st., Peck Bakery.

### TO LEASE.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FARMER FOR A splendidly located and thoroughly improved farm of 650 acres; one with means to purchase the teams, implements, &c., on the premises preferred. Owner at Room 18, Central Hotel, Chicago.

### CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WALLACE AND HUBBS-sts., near Thirty-first and Thirty-fifth, $600 to $1,000.
Lots on Wallace, between Fifty-third and Fifty-sixth-sts., $300 to $500.
Lots on Second, between Robey and Hoyne, $900 to $1,600.
Lots on West Monroe-st., near California-av., $1,000 each.
Lots in Englewood, $20 to $30 per foot.
Lots in Hyde Park, $40 to $75 per foot.
House and lot on Burnside-st., $2,500.
House and lot on Burnside-st., $2,500.
House and lot on Thirty-second-st., between Rhodes and Colfax-av., $7,500.
House and lot on Michigan-av., $14,000.
JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CORNER LOT, 80 FEET ON HALSTED by 105 feet on Hubbard-st., being the northeast corner, which is offered at a decided bargain. GOODRIDGE & STOKES, Room 20, 209 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—108x75, CORNER OF VanBuren and Sherman-sts.; 100x83, northeast corner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts.; parties wishing to improve no money required down. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Those handsome and commodious cottages, 399 First-st. and 478 Second-st., between Lincoln and Robey-sts. S. T. KING, 70 LaSalle-st., 10½ to 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Halsted. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down; 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON TERMS TO SUIT to parties wishing to build, lots on Western-av., Lexington, Polk, and Taylor-sts. Inquire of G. CADWELL, at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—$8,500 WILL BUY A NICE BRICK house, new carpets, furnace, &c.; South Side; very cheap, and possession at once. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$4,000, $600 DOWN, 13-ROOM 2-STORY dwelling, completely furnished and full of boarders, now rented for $100 per month, on Peoria, near Washington; lease runs 10 years. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT OCTAGON MARBLE houses, Michigan and Prairie-avs; $18,000; long time; easy terms; will rent. S. MEARS, 148 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ANYONE WISHING TO PURCHASE a comfortable brick house, with barn, lot 25x180 feet on Michigan-av., not far south of Twenty-second-st., will get a bargain; terms to suit by calling at my office, No. 116 Washington-st., Room 5. F. PHILPOT.

FOR SALE—LOT 24X110 ON HUBBARD-ST., NEAR Hoyne, price $1,050, ½ cash. F. M. FOX, 159 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—ELSTON-AV.—10 LOTS FRONTING ON Elston-av. and Luce-st., near Blackhawk. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WE WILL SELL SOME NICE LOTS, out of fire limits, on monthly payments or easy terms, at very low price. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE THIS WEEK, 14 lots near Forty-seventh-st. and Wentworth-av., on time; only $270 each.
6¾ acres near Normal School, extremely cheap.
20 or 40 acres on Seventy-first-st., $400 per acre.
These are all bargains, much below market value.
Also, 3-story and basement marble front house, Wabash, near Twenty-fifth-st., with furniture, cheap. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Madison and Clark.

### SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK, BEAUTIFUL residence property by the lot and block. F. M. FOX, 159 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-EIGHT (28) ACRES IN SEC. 1, T. 40, R. 12, one-half mile from Norwood Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—LOTS IN WHITford's Subdivision in Section 36, 37, 14; will take a pair of good horses. GEORGE MORGAN & CO., 113 West Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—$13 EACH, 250 LOTS 25x125 FEET, IN Calumet, near new harbor, high and dry, and title is perfect. Am in office after dark. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FOR $700 PER ACRE, (WORTH $1,000) 11 acres in Jefferson, between two railroads. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN AND NORWOOD PARK—WE have choice lots and blocks for sale or trade. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., 104½ Clark-st.

### COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON THE C., B. & Q. RAILway, 2 miles east of Riverside; very easy terms; ground planted with trees. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

### REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE HAVE CUSTOMERS WHO WANT some bargains in property near city limits, from $3,000 to $15,000. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMER—HOUSE WELL LOcated on West or South Side, worth $5,000 to $10,000. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT WORTH FROM $4,000 to $5,000 on cross street east of State-st. and north of Douglas Place; will pay $3,000 cash. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—I WISH TO PURCHASE A LOT ON WAbash or Michigan-avs., for which I will give in part payment a three-quarter acre lot in Englewood, and assume an incumbrance. Owners address E 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMFORTABLE HOUSE ON ONE of the main avenues, within fifteen minutes' ride of Post Office and Court House; will pay from $12,000 to $18,000. Owners of such property will please address, for four days, BOSTON, Tribune office.

WANTED—ANY PARTY OWNING ACRE PROPerty in good locality, suitable for subdivision, can find purchaser if cheap. Please address, giving location, price, &c., P 12, Tribune office.

### BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WELL-ASSORTED HARDWARE BUSINESS and tin shop, in the best location on Milwaukee-av., with all modern improvements and machinery, is to be sold on account of sickness in the family. Lease long. Stock nearly new; valued at $7,000 to $8,000, annual sales amounting to $36,000. Terms of sale, $4,000 cash, the rest on time against approved securities. For information, apply to JOHN BUEHLER, 216 Milwaukee-av.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED JEWELRY STORE, NOW doing a good business, for sale; will sell fixtures and part or all of the stock; good reason given for selling. Address W L D, Letter Carrier No. 53.

A GOOD CHANCE—A PARTY HAVING VALUable coal-mines, on a railroad recently completed, will sell a part interest in same, very cheap. Address E. H. CASTLE, Agent, 219 Warren-av., Chicago.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD OR PARTNERS procured; men with from $250 to $5,000 capital wanted; good openings. KIMBALL & CO., 171 East Madison-st.

BILLIARD AND SAMPLE ROOM FOR SALE. Best location in the city, near Academy of Music. A. H. McLEAN, 833 Wabash-av.

CITY DRUG STORE FOR SALE AT COST, WELL located for a physician and druggist, or either; must be sold this week; price, $1,800 cash. Apply immediately to CYRUS SHINN & CO., Real Estate Agents, 125 South Clark-st.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE, CHEAP; established 7 years, in one of the best cities in Iowa. A good chance to make money on a small capital. Address, or apply personally for particulars, J. BLACKHALL, Clinton, Iowa.

RARE CHANCE—A MANUFACTURING INTEREST, ink, extracts, etc, paying large profit, will be sold low, including a fine selection of first-class receipts for making perfumery, etc. Some stock on hand, and all the necessary convenience for an immediate prosecution of the business. Apply at 576 South Canal-st.

RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABlished photograph gallery, doing a good business. For particulars address J. H. CRAWFORD, Morris, Ill., or RICE & THOMPSON, 239 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS FOR SALE OR EXchange; best location on West Side; low rent; long lease; for cash or will take half real estate. Address R 86, Tribune office.

UNITED STATES HOTEL SALOON AND BILLiard hall, with 3 new tables, for sale, on long and cheap lease. Call at the premises, corner of Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

WANT A MANUFACTURER OR THOSE CONtemplating manufacturing in this city, to purchase a whole or part interest of the territory, or manufacture on royalty a machine of which more than one hundred have been sold in the last 6 months; no humbug, but a practical and ready selling machine. Full size machine may be seen by calling Tuesday morning at 179 West Monroe-st.

$150 WILL BUY THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of a good paying cigar stand. 271 State-st.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A genteel business paying that amount per month. 116 East Washington-st., Room 38.

$400 SECURES TO THE RIGHT PARTY A half interest in a good-paying office business, that under ordinary circumstances could not be bought for double the amount. 116 E. Washington-st., Room 38.

$2,500 REQUIRED—STEP INTO A PAYING business at once; stock, fixtures, and lease; none but those meaning business need apply. WHEELER, in care of L. J. Anderson, 55 West Lake-st.

### SEWING MACHINES.

BLEES NOISELESS, LINK-MOTION, SHUTTLE machine; these celebrated and unequalled sewing machines are now permanently established in their elegant new store, 254 State-st. J. H. LEBOW & CO. City canvassers wanted.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—A NEW WHEELer & Wilson Sewing Machine, at $45 cash; cost $85. Call to-day, before noon, at 735 West Lake-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st., Branch Office, 973 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE, 213 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—If you want a good sewing machine call at the above office; terms easy; office open evenings.

SOUTH SIDE RESIDENTS PATRONIZE THE office of the Singer Sewing Machine, located for your convenience at 105 Twenty-second-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., 167 Milwaukee-av., and 105 Twenty-second-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office 338 West Madison-st.—branch 960 Wabash-av.

### PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH $4,000 TO $6,000, to join the advertiser (a thorough prescription druggist) in buying the best drug stand now for sale in Chicago. Call on or address RUPERT, Chicago Loan Company, 106 Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS man, with $3,000 capital, in a wholesale business. Address S 10, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 CAPITAL, TO take a half interest and attend to the inside business of a well-established and paying publishing and printing house. With the right kind of a man, the investment would be returned in one year. Address N 24, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A PAYING BUSINESS, with $500. One having business experience and acquaintance preferred. Address for one week J A M, care Carrier 13.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $20,000 OR $25,000 TO take silent or active interest in a wholesale business established 15 years ago in this city. An interview is desired with those who mean business and can present the best of references. Address, for one week, H 13, Tribune office.

### BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

83 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board; house has all modern improvements.

123 BROWN-ST.—FRONT AND SIDE ROOM, furnished, with first-class board, fire, and home comforts, private family; cars convenient; terms, $5 per week.

231 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A PLEASANT front room, also a back room, to rent, with board.

245 EWING-ST.—A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN BE accommodated in a nice social family, where there are no other boarders. Convenient to Blue Island-av. cars, or Halsted-st. 'bus.

293 WEST LAKE-ST.—ONE LARGE ROOM WITH good board, home comforts. Terms moderate.

336 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A VERY DESIRable room for one or two gentlemen, with 6 o'clock dinners. Also, day board for three day boarders.

723 FULTON-ST.—ONE LARGE FURNISHED front room, with hot and cold water, use of bath; suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

South Side.

2 HUBBARD-COURT—A FURNISHED FRONT room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

23 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST. (PALACE-PLACE)—A handsome alcove room and large, well-heated room, to rent, with board.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE. First-class board, with room, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano. Day-board, $4.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—ROOMS AND BOARD for gentlemen; also good accommodations for day boarders.

238 CALUMET-AV.—COMFORTS OF A HOME; warm rooms.

384 WABASH-AV.—AN ELEGANTLY FURnished room, with first-class table, for gentleman and wife. Also room for two gentlemen.

447 WABASH-AV.—ONE NICELY-FURNISHED room, with first-class board.

506 WABASH-AV.—A DESIRABLE ALCOVE room connected with bath room, hot and cold water; also room for two gents, and one single room, with board.

751 WABASH-AV.—TWO HANDSOMELY FURnished front suites, with board, for gentlemen and wives. Hot and cold water in rooms. Accommodations first-class.

SOUTH SIDE HOUSE—1121 STATE-ST., NEAR Twenty-fourth-st., large, pleasant rooms, with good hotel board, at $5 per week; a nice, quiet place; single rooms, $5; families accommodated.

SOUTH SIDE, NEAR FAIRVIEW STATION—Handsome rooms, unfurnished, except carpet, with board; modern house. Address K 36, Tribune office.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR "THE MATRImonial News." Western News Co., General Agents MATRIMONIAL NEWS CO., Box 507, Chicago.

APPLETON'S CYCLOPÆDIA—ANY ONE HAVING a set to sell can address M 58, Tribune office, with particulars of price and binding.

DUE—LAND AND BOUNTY TO SOLDIERS; LAND and prize-money to sailors; land, bounty, and increase of pensions to widows and orphans. Three months' extra pay proper to officers. Bounty act expires this month. Land, pay, bounty, and pension office, 71 South Canal-st. AMZI B. CONDIT.

FLAG STAFFS OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES ON hand and made to order, by leaving orders with GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 226 South Water-st.

LUXURIANT WHISKERS, MOUSTACHES, EYEbrows, etc. Martina's world-renowned pomade, well-known throughout Europe and America, forces whiskers and moustaches to grow on the smoothest face without injuring the skin. A sure remedy for baldness. Price, $1 and $1.50. Sold at all respectable drug stores and hair dressers. Agents wanted for the country.

MEN AND FAMILIES SEEKING HOMES IN THE West, have the advantages of the mildest and healthiest climate; richest lands for farming, grazing, and mining; low rates of transportation, and aid in locating and improving homesteads, by joining the Southwest Colony, of Colorado. GILL & HAWKES, 171 East Madison-st., Room 1.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR BOOKS, LIBRAries, magazines, &c. Call or address CHAPIN BROS., 50 East Harrison-st., or 214 East Madison-st.

REMOVAL—A. J. AVERELL, REAL ESTATE Broker, has removed to No. 180 South Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SALE OR trade of farms by MARTIN CAMPBELL, 146 East Madison-st., Room 15. Terms, 5 per cent commission. Send in full description of your farm, location, &c., with power to sell. Got cash customer for 320 acres near depot, suitable for nursery.

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD INVENTION WHICH is or may be patented at Room 43, Central Union Block. D. STONER & CO., Patent Solicitors and Attorneys.

WE HAVE CUSTOMERS FOR FURNISHED HOUses, either to buy or rent furniture. Parties having such please leave description. Quick sale guaranteed. KIMBALL & CO., 171 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE CHEAP FOR CASH—a well built house to be moved, West Side, two stories preferred, not less than seven rooms. Address V 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTY TO GO SOUTH TO TAKE A half interest in a plantation on the St. John's River, Florida; a fine orange grove, and opening for hotel. Address V 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NO. 1 SECOND-HAND SODA FOUNtain, Bigelow make preferred, with drafts for drawing mineral waters and root beer. Address K 45, Tribune office.

### FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—WHOLESALE OR RETAIL—TENTS, flags, military equipments, all kinds of fire arms, ammunition, etc. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OVERCOATS, DRESS COATS, pants, jackets, rubber clothing, boots and shoes, &c. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 195 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—50 BLACKSMITH ANVILS, 8c per pound; lot of building iron, anchors, stirrups, &c.; also, lot of iron and steel axles, heavy or light, with wheel to match, suitable for stone trucks, wagons or carts, &c.; also, portable forges on wheels. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 195 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—WOOLLEN HORSE CHECK BLANKets, rubber horse blankets, nose bags, horse slings. Pure port wine for medicinal purposes—man or beast—in quarts, $8 per dozen. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS TICKETS TO ST. Louis. Inquire of TREADWAY & JEWELL, 75 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE YOKE OF 6 YEAR OLD OXEN in good order, cheap. Inquire at 31 East Polk-st. for two days. WM. HAIRLL.

FOR SALE—TWO OR THREE GOOD FIRE PROOF safes, cheap, at No. 52 Fifth-av., near Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—9 COUNTERS, SHELVINGS, 2 SHOWcases, 160 green paper boxes, 1 stove, cheap, must be sold to-day or to-morrow. 22 North Carpenter-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE NEW BAR COUNTER, tables, and gas fixtures. Counter has not been in use. Inquire at 347 South Clark-st., in the store.

FOR SALE—BLACK WALNUT CHAIRS, BLACK walnut office desk, large refrigerator, one 12-ft roundcorner counter. Basement, 871 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NEW YORK TRIBUNE—BOUND files of the Weekly from No. 25, dated March 5, 1842, to the close of the year 1850, and of the Semi-Weekly from July 17, 1847, to the close of the year 1866, and the Daily for 1867. Chicago Daily Tribune—Bound files from Jan. 1, 1857, to the close of 1872 (except for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, and the first half of 1865, lost in the fire). New York World—Bound files of the Daily for 1861. Address H. T. STEELE, 143 Monroe-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—WOOD—BEST GRAND TRAVERSE maple at $12.50 per cord, on dock foot of Lessing-st., North Branch. Inquire on vessel.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HARRIS SAFE WITH folding doors, 87 inches high and 63 inches wide, for sale at a moderate price. Inquire at the office of the Teutonia Life Insurance Company, 173 East Washington.

### TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—BEST SITUATED SOUTH WAter-st. lot for $10,000 worth of inside improved unincumbered property, balance on long time; a rare chance. Address J J J, care Carrier 55.

TO EXCHANGE—50 RESIDENCE LOTS NEAR Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard for house and lot worth about $10,000.
40 lots near Brighton for good farm.
An elegant residence, with 40 acres, adjoining the depot of a town of 3,000 inhabitants, 100 miles from Chicago; will assume incumbrance.
LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN PROPerty for merchandise or improved farm. Address W 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED FARM for city property or merchandize. Address U 78, Tribune office.

### HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO HORSES—ONE FOR $40, good work horse, if called for to-day. 747 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—100 DUMP-CARTS, WITH HARNESS, suitable for coal, railroad, or excavating purposes. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, Nos. 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—SIX NEW, STRONG STONE TRUCKS, the best in town, cheap. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HARNESSES, SADDLES, bridles, halters, surcingles, robes, tents, wagon covers, truck covers, etc. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 195 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OR HIRE—SLEIGHS, BUGGIES, AND carriages of every description, by the mile, hour, day, month, or year, at 190 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—BUGGY AND HARNESS, CHEAP; COST $225; will sell for $125. Apply at Room 2, No. 142 East Monroe-st.

### CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 341 WEST MADISON-st. Professor Straight, the wonderful spirit artist, will execute, under spirit control, a beautiful landscape oil painting, entitled "Sunrise Scene in the Alps," size, 14x17 inches. The Professor will paint the aforesaid landscape before the audience in two hours and a half, a most wonderful proof of Spirit Power. Test Mediums in attendance.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 201 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

### AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$20 A DAY EASILY MADE with our great household articles; needed in every family and sell at sight; 50c samples to country free; men and women can have steady employment. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods. Every article is new, and staple as flour. Samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 93 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—AT 170½ South Halsted-st., for goods of ready sale, with large profit. A. M. RICHARDSON, Manufacturer's Agent.

### PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF DAVID McGRATH, who left Chicago last March; left wife and child. Information will be thankfully received by his wife, BRIDGET McGRATH, 167 Larrabee-st.

PERSONAL—IF THIS MEETS THE EYE OF ANY person knowing the address of Alfred Courchesne, will they please send same to Z 75, Tribune office.

### WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—SALESMAN—A YOUNG MAN OF good address that is not afraid of work, and accustomed to trimming up confectionery establishment to good advantage for retail trade. The very best of reference required. Address K 43, Tribune office, stating wages and reference.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED SALESMEN to sell groceries at wholesale on Michigan Central and Illinois Central Roads; only first-class men wanted. Address, in confidence, and with real name and references, Z 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT MAN, in every respect, as bookkeeper, cashier, and collector; none but first-class references will receive attention. Address "OLD HOUSE," care of Tribune office.

WANTED—ENTRY CLERK, PORTER, AND coachman; also several men for steady winter's work. Apply at Room 10, 157 Fifth-av.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TIN ROOFER. CALL at shop in rear of 104 West Madison-st., to-day between 12 and 1 o'clock. W. H. BRIDGES.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY IN A BRASS FOUNdry; one with some experience. At 37 Lydia-st., near Halsted and Lake.

WANTED—A BOY COMPETENT TO RUN LIBERty and Gordon press. Must be able to get forms ready. One able to set type preferred. Apply at 638 Lake-st.

WANTED—TINNER, TO GO IN THE COUNTRY and take charge of a shop. Apply to MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 19 Lake-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 Tuesday morning.

WANTED—A NO. 1 BROOM-WINDER, TO TAKE the brush from the bale and put the brooms in shipping order. References required; steady work given. State price per dozen expected for stalk and hurl; German preferred. Address R. A. TRAVER, Charleston, Ill.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS MACHINISTS to go to Michigan, none but first-class men need apply. FRANK R. GROUT, 28 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A PAINTER WHO UNDERSTANDS striping. J. W. REEDY, 83, 85, and 87 Illinois-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN AS CANvasser in the grocery business; one with a city connection preferred; good pay to the right man. Apply, with reference, N. MARTIN, 697 State-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—3 WIDE AWAKE men; honorable business and large pay. Call on or address BANGS & CO., Exchange Block, Room 35.

WANTED—WE OFFER THE BEST INDUCEments in the city to men out of employment. SMITH & WHITHORN, 174 West Washington-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS, MALE OR FEMALE, active, of good address, and experience, for the most congenial and most profitable agency in America. Apply at office of Our Fireside Friend, 100 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—MEN FOR LARGE TOWNS, EAST, South, and West; easy business; can make $100 weekly, with a few dollars. Apply in basement, 294 State-st.

WANTED—25 MORE WOODCHOPPERS, 80 MILES from Chicago; winter job; free fare. Men without situations can make application for city work in the office, 25 West Lake-st., Room 5.

WANTED—THIS DAY—200 CHOPPERS FOR OHIO, Indiana, and Michigan; free fare to some of the work. Also, 200 for Jackson, Tenn.; wages, $2.25 per day. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—15 WOODCHOPPERS ONE HOUR'S ride from Chicago; 25 tiecutters for Tennessee; high wages. 59 West Randolph-st., Room 9.

WANTED—A GERMAN BOY WHO ALSO SPEAKS English. Apply between 10 and 11 o'clock at 55 Market-st.

WANTED—5 MEN TO LEARN AND BECOME competent cigarmakers in 30 days for a consideration of $10. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock at 59 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

WANTED—BY AN EASTERN PAINT HOUSE, an experienced salesman acquainted with Western trade. Address, with references and photograph, stating age and salary, PAINTS, Box 2841 Philadelphia P. O.

WANTED—WE ARE OFFERING EXTRA INducements to good men, to sell our machines. Persons desiring employment by which to make good wages, are invited to call at 941 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS FOR ABbott's Life of Napoleon III. New edition, with accounts of the Prussian War, and the last hours of the Emperor; making an elegant octavo of 700 pages. The times and the theme render it the most popular work of the day. Exclusive territory with no competition. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—10 OR 15 YOUNG MEN FOR THE CITY and one for every town in the country, for an easy business that pays $15 to $25 a week; honest, legitimate, straightforward, permanent, profitable, and sure. Samples free. Room 8, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE TO-DAY, 50 WOODCHOPpers for Michigan. High wages; free fare. Apply at 20 North Canal-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELLING jeweler, bringing first-class references, may hear of a situation by addressing R 85, Tribune office.

### TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—RESPONSIBLE PARTIES WANTED TO take a furnished house, centrally located on West Side, and board owners. Call between 10 and 12 a. m. at BASH & SHAPLEY'S, Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Room 6.

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house on Fifth-av., near Polk-st., by C. L. JENKS, corner Clark and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, NO. 62 NORTH SANGAmon-st., of 7 rooms; gas and water. Cheap to the right party. Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

### TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—AND PART OF FURNITURE FOR sale cheap, the second story of building, 12 rooms. Inquire at No. 164 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM; ALSO a good barn. 22 Willard-place.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 139 TWENTY-second-st. WM. M. BAKER, 368 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AT 188 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., A sleeping room for ladies or gentlemen.

TO RENT—FRONT HALL BED-ROOM, WITH closet, gas, fire, and water, brick building, with or without board. Carpet for sale, and more furniture if desired. Call from 2 to 4 p. m. to-day, or 10 to 12 a. m. to-morrow. 146 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED BED-ROOM. 264 WEST Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, NEATLY FURNISHED, EN suite or single; rent low to first-class parties. Breakfast and late dinner, cooked to order, if desired. Apply at 371 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND unfurnished rooms by the day, week, or month, at the St. Julien, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. Transient, $1 per day.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms at 154 West Washington-st., next the laundry.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH bath room, suitable for two gentlemen; terms moderate; 371 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, in the Central Hotel, Market-st., between Madison and Washington.

### TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—NOS. 46, 51, 56 LAKE-ST., WITH GOOD vaults and lofts.
Nos. 128 and 130, 185, 188, 195 to 211 (Kentucky Block) South Clark-st., all with good vaults.
Banking, real estate and lawyers' offices, in Reaper Block, corner of Washington and Clark-sts. Also elegant offices in Speed Block, on Dearborn-st.
By J. M. MARSHALL, Real Estate Agent, No. 124 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK building, 27 and 29 South Clinton-st., 50x150; splendid chance for large manufactory or repository. H. C. MIDDAUGH, 16 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—LARGE TWO-STORY BARN, SUITAble for manufacturing purposes. Rear of 647 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE LARGE HALL, NO. 290 WABASH-av., 80x116, now occupied by J. Bauer & Co.; at a very reasonable figure. For particulars inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—BEST LOCATION IN THE CITY—SECond stories, 45x57 and 45x83; good entrances and elevators (one steam); also good basement 63x70. Apply on premises to CHASE, HANFORD & CO., corner Wabash-av. and South Water-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STORES IN MY BUILDING, 10 and 12 Madison-st. C. L. JENKS, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts.

### WANTED---TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STABLE WITH 20 OR 30 stalls, suitable for boarding and sale stable. Address R 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BUILDING SUITABLE for a carpenter shop; about 20x40, one or two floors. Address M 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FIRST STORY AND BASEment of building, suitable for light manufacturing. GEO. B. SWIFT, 369 West Adams-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOTEL DOING A PAYing business, in an active, healthy place, in good repair. Address, with particulars, N. SHERMAN, care Box 289, Quincy, Ill.

WANTED—TO RENT—FEB. 1, FOR MAN AND wife, 4 or 5 unfurnished rooms for housekeeping, in a good neighborhood, north of Twelfth-st., and east of Union Park. Good references. Address stating location and price, M 44, Tribune office.

### LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON A STATE-ST. CAR, A POCKETBOOK containing $9 or $10. The finder can keep the money if they will return the pocketbook to 543 Butterfield-st., as it was taken of remembrance from an only brother.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, FROM MYERS' THEATRE to Madison, or Madison-st. car, a lot of charms, namely, opera-glass, basket, ring, &c., of great value to owner. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at HUYCK BROS., 722 West Lake-st.

LOST—$10 REWARD—STOLEN OR STRAYED from Jonathan Hair, on the 7th inst., two 2-year-old colts, one a dark gray mare colt, the other a black horse colt, with star on the face. Any person who can give information of their whereabouts will receive the above reward. JONATHAN HAIR, corner California and Twelfth-st.

LOST—OR STOLEN—A BAY MARE, HIND FEET white; weight about 1,000; and heavy express wagon, from corner Cottage Grove and Egan-av., Friday evening. A reward will be paid for return to corner Thirty-seventh-st. and Stewart-av. JOHN GIBBONS.

LOST—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, ON PECK-court and Wabash-av., a ladies gold bracelet. A liberal reward for its return to 441 South Clark-st.

FOUND—WATER SPANIEL, ON THE 16TH INST. Describe in writing. Address I. BENSON, 445 West Jackson-st.

PICKED UP—ON WESTERN-AV., NEAR GREAT Eastern crossing, one red cow. The owner will please prove property, pay charges and take her away. R. J. WENTWORTH, agent C., B. & Q. Railroad, Great Eastern Crossing.

STRAYED—A DARK BROWN HORSE, ALMOST black, two white feet behind; had on, when last seen, hood-blanket and heavy strap halter. A liberal reward will be paid by returning him to 270 Archer-av.

$20 REWARD—LOST, A TIN BOX CONTAINING books. The finder will receive above reward by returning to 91 West Randolph-st.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID AND NO QUEStions asked, for the return of the large sorrel horse, with star on forehead and one white foot, and top buggy with black box and red wheels, that was taken on the evening of the 4th inst., from in front of No. 93 East Washington-st. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

### WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT GIRL to do second work in a private family; must be well recommended. Apply at Tribune office, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts., or at 24 Groveland-park, opposite the Chicago University.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; good wages. Apply at LONDON HOUSE, 128 Sherman-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG GIRL FOR GENeral housework, in a small family. Apply at 288 Walnut-st., between Oakley and Leavitt-sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE FOR A small family, near the city. American or English preferred. Call ready to go. Room 8, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—2 COMPETENT GIRLS; 1 TO COOK, wash, and iron, the other for up-stairs work. Apply at 644 Michigan-av. Must furnish best of references.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, at 142 Lytle-st., near Twelfth.

WANTED—AT NO. 112 SOUTH ROBEY-ST.—A competent Norwegian or Sweda girl, to do general housework for a small family.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 179 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron for a small family, English, German or Norwegian preferred, at 702 Michigan-av., corner Twentieth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN girl, for general housework. Apply immediately, at 35 Centre-av., back door.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply 110 Honore-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD, COMPETENT IRISH girls, one to cook, one to do second work. Apply immediately at 755 Michigan-av., after 9 a. m.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL IN A private boarding-house; one who has had experience. Apply at 332 East Indiana-st., North Side.

WANTED—A STEADY GIRL TO DO PLAIN washing and ironing and assist in general housework. Apply at 880 Indiana-av.

WANTED—ENGLISH OR GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework, who can cook, wash, and iron. Apply at northeast corner of Tyler and Paulina-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENARAL HOUSEwork; one who can come well recommended; good wages. Inquire 74 Throop-st.

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY—A CAPAble cook and second girl; the latter must be good sewer. Also a strong Irish girl for second work in the country; wages good. Mrs. WHITTAKER, 285 Chicago-av.

WANTED—A GOOD HOME AND BEST OF PAY is offered a neat girl or woman who thoroughly understands cooking, washing, and ironing. House and family small. Apply to-day, 455 Dearborn-st., near Twenty-ninth.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY TO TAKE charge of house and three children, by a widower of moderate means. Address JOHN ALLEN, 58 Crosby-st., North Side.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE TO TAKE charge of a laundry; also, 1 starcher, 4 chambermaids. Apply at Mrs. THOMPSON'S office, 1000 State-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY CASHIER AT PROF. COIGNARD'S Restaurant, northwest corner of La Salle and South Water-sts.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY A TIP-TOP LADY CANvasser, prepossessing in appearance and a good talker, to canvass from house to house for a popular article needed in every household; wages $10 per week to commence with. Address R 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADIES ARE MAKING $3 TO $7 A day with our Great Ladies' Favorite. Fifty can do the same in the city or elsewhere. Call early and secure a good chance. Room 8, 25 West Lake-st.

### SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has had extensive and varied experience, either as bookkeeper or clerk; not afraid of work, and would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address N 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, SALESman, shipping clerk, or copyist, by a young man not afraid of work; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. M 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUGGIST AND pharmacist of 12 years' experience; city or country; No. 1 references. Address A 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE, by an experienced bookkeeper who is thoroughly recommended. Address P. O. Box 135.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD MAN, AS ASsisting bookkeeper or shipping clerk. Address U 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, CONversant with French, German, and English languages, in any store or office, and be generally useful. Is a good penman. Address B 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF NINE years' experience in drug business, wholesale and retail, and with an extensive acquaintance Eastern wholesale druggists, desires a connection with a first-class drug house in this city. Address K 84, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY AND SOber young man as engineer, or to work on lathe, city or country. Address J. T., 73½ Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS meat cook; also understands plain pastry. Address for three days, J. H. E., Transit House, Union Stock Yards.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS shirt cutter, wholesale or custom; is well posted in gents' furnishing goods, if required to act as salesman. Address V. J. GIBSON, St. Louis, Mo.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY MAN, in any respectable position that yields a moderate compensation. References unexceptionable. Address E 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, INTELligent boy 13 years old, in store or office. Apply at 254 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCANDInavian, either in grocery, saloon, coachman, or other business, where he can make himself useful. Best of references. Apply at 25 West Lake-st., Room 5.

### SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do second work in a private family, or chamber work in hotel. Permanent place wanted. Please call at 624 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN woman, to do general housework in a private family. Apply at 488 Carroll-st., up stairs. E W.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE BOARDing-house, as cook, who thoroughly knows her business, with reference. Please call at 129 Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL, OR TO do general housework for small family. Apply at 730 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG DANISH girl, willing to do general housework, in a small family. Inquire of GEO. J. HOFFMAN, 81 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMan as meat and pastry cook in hotel or restaurant. Apply at 253 Fourth-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK and second girl in a private family. Would wish to engage together. Call or address 33 Miller-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call at 265 South Morgan-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR SEVERAL CAPABLE girls to cook in families; also girls for dining-room and chamber work. Apply at MRS. BATES' office, 10 Peck-ct.

SITUATION WANTED—A GIRL WANTS A PLACE to do second work or to assist in general housework, and is willing to do anything she is told, who is living at No. 11 Alexander-st., near Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Apply 55 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMan, to do second work in a private family; good reference given. Apply at 433 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS nurse girl and sewing or light up-stair works. Address for 2 days, C 55, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—SOME GOOD SWEDISH and German girls are waiting for situations at 160 Larrabee-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 1 PASTRY, 2 BOARDing house cooks, 4 Swede girls for housework. Those looking for help, with references, should call and secure them at once. Star Employment Office, 126 West Monroe-st. W. A. REDDY, Proprietor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOman, lately from England, as cook or second help. Address 22 Grove-st., Milwaukee-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRESSMAKER OR seamstress. Call at 265 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress wishes to do sewing in first-class families, by the day or week. Please call or address MRS. M. T., No. 420 West Van Buren-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl 15 years old, to take care of children. Apply at 431 North Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN NURSERY governess; recommendations excellent and terms reasonable. Address C 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY EXperienced English nurse. Understands the management of young children, or wait on a sick lady. Good testimonials. Address B 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE—A LADY wishes to take charge of a new born baby, terms not less than $5 a week. Apply at 595 South Canal-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS governess for young children. Address D 60, Tribune office.

### FINANCIAL.

I HAVE $7,500, $5,000, AND $5,000 ON HAND TO loan on Chicago real estate for five years at 10 per cent and moderate commissions. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

I WILL PAY 1½ PER CENT PER MONTH FOR one year on $800, secured by a house on leased lot, just completed, that cost over $2,500 cash. Address M 22, Tribune office.

INSURANCE—MERCHANTS GREAT WESTERN, Home, Germania, Equitable, Mutual Security, and Chicago Fire wanted for cash by J. N. WITHERELL, 368 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN—FUNDS HERE. LOUIS L. PALMER, Rooms 16 and 12, 94 West Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON COLLATERALS. SHORT date commercial and secured paper bought, at Room 8, 186 East Madison-st., by DERRICK & KULBURD.

WANTED—$1,000 FOR THREE YEARS ON IMproved real estate security in this city. WM. T. CUSHING & CO., 52 Central Union Block.

WANTED—WE WILL PAY CASH FOR ADJUSTED claims in all bankrupt insurance companies. J. H. UNDERWOOD & CO., 81 Exchange Building, Clark and Washington-sts.

### DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for cause upon equitable terms. Call or address Room 3, No. 247 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

## FOREIGN.

### The Italian Government to Suppress the Emigration Swindles in That Country.

### The King of Sweden Hopeful for a Scandinavian Union.

### Two Members of the British Parliament Punished for Libel.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A large number of visitors were at Chiselhurst yesterday, to hear preached the funeral sermon of the late Emperor Napoleon. Queen Victoria and the Princess Beatrice sent flowers to be placed in the chancel. The Prince Imperial will soon return to school at Woolwich.

The *Daily News* says of the lease of Samana Bay to an American Company, that it is not likely to give rise to any diplomatic complication, but the wholesomeness of this tendency to acquire territory beyond continental limits is doubtful. The United States present the spectacle of communities maintaining liberty and order by the exercise of absolute self-government, therefore the Union is strong and respected.

Messrs. Onslow and Whaley, members of Parliament, have been fined £100 each for publicly accusing Sir John Duke Coleridge of conspiracy to deprive the Tichborne claimant of his rights.

#### FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The play to which the attention of the Military Governor was called by the Censors is "L'Oncle Sam," by M. Sardou. Washburne, the American Minister, disavows any action or intention on his part to interfere with the production of the play on the stage.

The Franco-German Boundary Commission have brought their labors to an end.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—In the Assembly, this afternoon, the Right introduced a resolution censuring M. Jules Simon, Minister of Public Instruction, for his circular of last autumn, on school reform. Bishop Dupanloup and M. Johnson attacked the Minister, who replied with an eloquent defence of his opinions on education. A question of order was raised on the priority of motion made some time ago by M. Christophles, which approves the circular in question. The latter motion was declared in order by a vote of 353 against 303. The question was then put on the motion itself, but all the members of the Right abstained from voting, and the vote was declared void for want of a quorum. The sitting was soon afterwards adjourned.

M. Christophles' motion will come up for a fresh vote to-morrow.

#### ITALY.

ROME, Jan. 20.—In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, Signor Pissavina asked that measures be taken to prevent the cruel frauds practiced upon emigrants by American Emigration Companies. Minister Visconti replied that the Government had had its attention called to the deplorable occurrences which the honorable Deputy sought to prevent, and had measures under contemplation which, it is hoped, would put a stop to them.

A Plenipotentiary from Uruguay is expected here, to settle the long-standing financial dispute between Italy and that country.

#### CUBA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Havana Government advices deny that any filibustering expedition from San Domingo has landed at Caney. The Cubans, nevertheless, assert that their friends in the interior have received a fresh supply of war material.

The Captain General has been authorized to purchase a large quantity of rifles in the United States. The political aspects of the island are assuming a more threatening attitude.

It is reported in Havana that a large expedition of the friends of the Cuban revolutionists, with arms and ammunition, had landed safely near Guantanamo.

A Havana letter states that a cargo of 700 coolies arrived there on the 10th instant. They command $600 per head.

#### SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 20.—The annual session of the Swedish Diet was opened to-day by the King in person, who, in his speech from the throne, expressed earnest hope for the development of Scandinavian union.

#### PORTO RICO.

HAVANA, Jan. 17.—Advices from Porto Rico to the 12th inst. state that the inauguration of the new municipal reform laws for that island had been postponed by order of the Spanish Government.

It was reported that the Government would also postpone the date for carrying into effect the proposed division of the civil and military power, and that the military authorities would continue to control the civil affairs the same as heretofore.

## FIRES.

### Serious Conflagrations and Heavy Losses Yesterday.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Jan. 20.—A destructive fire occurred here yesterday, commencing about 1 o'clock, in which the Union Block, with its seven magnificent business rooms and numerous offices, was destroyed. The fire originated in the third story of W. A. Jordan's clothing store. The alarm was quickly given, but before the engine could be got into proper working order, it became evident that the block would be consumed. The losses in the Union Block are: Eaton & Arthur, furniture dealers, building and stock, insured; W. A. Jordan, dry goods, building and stock, insured; J. H. Merrill & Co., wholesale grocers, building and stock, insured; Eagan & Harper, wholesale hardware; insured. In Simpson's building, which was insured, L. B. Fuller, dry goods; insured. In Robert Harlan's building, insured, W. A. Jordan, clothing; insured. In Huggins' building, insured, Huggins, owner of the building, recently occupied by Burns, dry goods dealer. The buildings on the opposite side of the street were injured and the stocks of goods removed. The losses will foot up to the amount of $150,000. During the fire a fireman, Henry Miller, was killed. Several others were injured. Union Block will be rebuilt. Already the owners of the ground are contracting for the early reconstruction of the buildings burned.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DESMOINES, Iowa, Jan. 20.—Oskaloosa was visited by a disastrous conflagration this morning. The fire broke out in the storeroom of Seevers & Gadd shortly after midnight. Dixon's Block, the Knowlton Block, and Masonic Hall, were entirely destroyed, as were also a number of frame buildings, including the large agricultural warehouse of J. H. Green & Co. The fire, heat, and smoke from the burning buildings were so intense that but little could be done in saving goods. The losses are heavy, of which the following is a partial list: Dixon's brick, $5,500; insured for $4,000. Daniel Danielson, $6,500; no insurance. Thompson & Beaman, $6,500; insurance $4,000; Masonic Hall and contents $8,500, insured $2,000; Seevers & Gadd, stock of groceries, $3,000, insured $2,000; M. T. Williams, one of J. H. Green's buildings, $1,000, insurance expired last week; J. H. Green & Co., building and contents, $5,000, insured; W. E. Vernon, $500 damage during the fire, covered by insurance. The total loss is estimated at $60,000. The buildings occupying this same ground were burned in September, 1863.

ASHLAND, Pa., Jan. 20.—On Saturday a fire broke out at Ripplier's colliery, and is still burning, although it was thought at one time that it was out. It is said that it will require weeks to extinguish the fire.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 20.—A fire at Waverly, on Sunday, destroyed the dwelling house of Wm. Morse, occupied by two families. The furniture was saved. Loss on the building, $3,000; partially insured.

A fire at Waterloo, on Sunday night, damaged the clothing store of J. D. Weaver to the extent of $150.

MONTREAL, Jan. 20.—A fire on Saturday night, on St. Paul's street, destroyed Pierre Foly's wholesale grocery. Loss, $35,000; insurance, $20,000.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 20.—The loss by the burning of the Mitchell & Rowland Lumber Company's Mills, yesterday, is larger than at first reported, aggregating between $60,000 and $75,000. There is an insurance of $20,000 in the Fireman's Fund, of San Francisco; $2,500 each in the St. Paul, of Minnesota, Star, of New York, Farmers', Merchants' and Manufacturers', of Hamilton, O.; $2,000 in the Fireman's, of Dayton; and the remainder in Cincinnati companies.

## STATE LEGISLATURES.

#### INDIANA.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SENATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 20.—Bills were introduced to provide for the construction and maintenance of fish-ladders over dams, and to provide that when a tax has been levied in aid of railroads by counties or townships, such tax shall not be placed on the duplicate until such company have commenced work on such railroad in such county, and it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that the road will be built.

The message of Governor Baker and the inaugural address of Governor Hendricks were made the special order for to-morrow.

The bill to abolish the office of State Printer was read a first time. A motion to suspend the rules to read it several times failed.

The bill to provide for the enlargement of the State House grounds passed.

The Bastardy bill was made the special order for Wednesday.

HOUSE.

The memorial of the Woman's Suffrage Association was referred to the Committee on Elections.

The bill to prevent obstruction of ditches, drains, and running streams, was engrossed.

The bill to prohibit the collection of taxes in aid of railroads until the road is located, was ordered engrossed.

The bill to appropriate $55,000 to enlarge the House of Refuge, was ordered engrossed.

Eleven new bills were introduced, among which was one to regulate the insurance business, and another providing for the appointment of a State House Board, of which the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary and Auditor shall be members, whose duty it shall be to procure plans and take the initial steps towards the erection of a new State House. The Board is to offer a reward for plans, and if a suitable one is not offered, then to employ a competent architect. It also provides for the purchase of all that part of the square north of the present lot not owned by the State. To raise the necessary funds, 5 per cent is to be levied on any $500 worth of property when a sufficient fund has accumulated to warrant its prosecution, the contracts are to be let. The Board shall not adopt a plan to cost more than $2,000,000 when completed. When the work is commenced, the grounds are to be cleared up, levelled up to the highest of the present grounds, enclosed with an iron fence, laid out with walks, trees, planted and otherwise ornamented.

#### WISCONSIN.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 20.—Neither House had a session over fifteen minutes long.

SENATE.

Lengthy preamble and resolutions were introduced directing inquiry as to the advisability of appointing three Railroad Commissioners one to be practical railroad engineer, the report to be made before February 5.

A bill was introduced to amend the statutes in regard to the manner of commencing civil actions, and, one passed making new regulations in regard to the classification and publication of the laws.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Nichols, of Juneau, heretofore detained by sickness, took his seat. A petition was presented for the abolition of County Superintendentcy.

A resolution was offered directing the Governor to open correspondence with the Governors of New York and the Western States, with a view to co-operation in making the Erie Canal free. Bills were introduced to amend Section 66, laws of 1869, relative to highway and bridge taxes; to amend Chapter 67, laws of 1858, relative to cemeteries; to repeal the unconstitutional law authorizing Town Supervisors to appoint Justices of the Peace in case of a vacancy, and a few of local nature.

The Democrats will hold a caucus on the Senatorial question to-morrow morning. The Republicans hold no caucus.

#### IOWA.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 20.—In the Senate, the vote on the chapter on the Judiciary was reconsidered and an amendment adopted, providing, in certain cases, that jurors may be summoned from bystanders on order of the Court. Senator Lowrey offered a joint resolution that "our Senators and Representatives in Congress be instructed to vote for a bill to correct the abuses of railroad companies, and regulate the rates of transportation of freights and passengers." It was referred to a committee. Chapter 2 was adopted, relative to the registration of voters.

In the House, this morning, the chapter of the code on Corporations was discussed and adopted, with the amendment making all corporations subject to Legislative control, and may at any time be altered, abridged, or set aside by law. Chapter 5 of the code, relative to life insurance companies, was adopted without change. Chapter 6, relative to building associations, was adopted, and is the same as the law passed last winter. The Senate's amendment to the code, abolishing the State Board of Immigration, was concurred in.

The Rankin Investigation Committee met this morning. Mr. Rankin appeared, and asked and was granted till to-morrow morning to get counsel. The Chairman was instructed to summon, by telegraph, all the Trustees, and the Cashier and ex-Cashier of the Agricultural College, when it adjourned till to-morrow.

#### ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 20.—In the House to-day a motion to inform the Senate that it was in permanent organization was opposed by the Republican members, on the ground that it would be a recognition of the Senate as now organized. This is the same resolution that they have fought since the 21st of December last. No action was taken. In the Senate, Dereen, Republican, sitting as Senator from Marengo County, was confirmed by unanimous vote. The case of Miller, Republican, against Martin, Democrat, will come up in a few days, and indications are that Martin will be successful, which will leave the Senate Democratic, as heretofore.

#### LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—The Fusion Legislature ballot for Senator was unsuccessful.

In the Senate of the Kellogg Legislature, Messrs. Jenks, Swords, and Worrall, who withdrew on the 10th, taking seats with the Fusionists, were expelled.

Resolutions introduced expelling nine members from the House on similar grounds, were postponed till to-morrow.

#### NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 20.—A resolution was introduced in the House to-day to provide for the calling of a Convention to amend the Constitution; the Convention to meet in June, and, if possible, the new Constitution to be submitted to the people at the fall elections.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 20.—In the Senate, to-night, Cameron, Wallace, and H. B. Wright were nominated United States Senators, and in the House, Cameron, Wright, Randall, and Philips were nominated.

#### MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—The Lower House of the Legislature to-day adopted a resolution to make the Senatorial bribery investigation public through the press.

#### ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 20.—In the Senate to-day a memorial to Congress was passed, by a strict party vote, asking for the passage of a Civil Rights Bill, similar to that of Sumner's.

A bill passed the House abolishing the State Board of Education.

## MUSCATINE.

### Annual Meeting of the Iowa State Horticultural Society To-Day—A Sketch of the Society, &c.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Jan. 20.—The annual meeting of the Iowa State Horticultural Society takes place here to-day, and will occupy three days. The following are the officers of the Society: Suel Foster, of Muscatine, President; Benj. Green, of Adel, Vice President; Dudley W. Adams, of Waukon, Secretary; David Leonard, of Burlington, Treasurer; with ten Directors, in ten districts, who also serve as an *ad interim* Committee.

This Society has been organized five and a half years, with small and slow growth for some time, but, for a few years past, it has made good progress.

The history of fruit-growing in Iowa has been even more successful than could have been expected for a new country, with everything else to provide first, with many of the beginners quite inexperienced, and those of experience had all to learn over again, to adapt the varieties to the variation of soil and climate.

Some mistakes and some awkward work have been made, but we have proved that Iowa is well adapted to fruit-growing.

It must be remembered that this is a very new State. The first great impulse given to the fruit raising was when the Northwestern Fruit Gardener Society met at Burlington, in 1855, where so many distinguished men from the East saw the finest display of fruits ever before exhibited in the world. (We would not include some of the later displays.) Then apples and other fruits were brought from the neighboring States, and from Ohio and New York. Now, in the fall, apples are sold in the eastern and older part of our State at twenty-five cents per bushel, and grapes at two to three cents per pound. One of our orchardists writes us that he has shipped many thousands of bushels of apples West this year, and from the culls made 1,500 barrels of good cider and 500 of vinegar.

The Society thinks fruit trees do best on timber lands and dry, rolling, broken prairie, because the soil is heavier, more compact, and firm.

Timber and hedging are receiving much attention, and their necessity will produce them. Liberal premiums are offered for timber planting. The last session of our Legislature enacted that the State Printer should do our printing, and appropriated $1,000 for the benefit of horticulture, and fixed, as the time of our annual meeting, the third Tuesday in January. Unfortunately, the Northern Illinois Horticultural Society meet at Freeport the same time. We had selected Davenport for our place of meeting, with a design of being favored with many horticultural magnates from Illinois, than whom there are none better in the country.

## POLITICAL.

### LIBERAL CAUCUS AT SPRINGFIELD—RESOLUTIONS INDORSING THE ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNOR PALMER.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 20.—The Liberal caucus met this evening. Senator Youngblood reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, By the Liberal members of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, in joint caucus assembled, that we regard the administration of Governor Palmer, which has just closed, as one marked by statesmanship, patriotism, and devotion to the Constitution of our State and nation, an Administration in the interest of the people and the rights of the people as against the exactions and oppressions of the monopolies and encroachments of Federal power. An Administration which should challenge the admiration of the people of the State and nation.

*Resolved*, That we hail with pride and satisfaction his devotion to law, and his uncompromising determination to support and defend the cordial principles of our Government, State sovereignty, and National Union as expressed in his biennial messages to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth. We therefore cordially commend the recent message of His Excellency, ex-Governor Palmer, to the favorable consideration of the people of this State and Nation, as expressing our views of the State policy, and as an able and statesmanlike expression of the corruption and wickedness of bad men at Washington and elsewhere, to subvert and conquer the State Governments, and through them the liberties of the people, by a studied effort to extend the Federal power.

Mr. Oberly reported that the protest would be read by the morning.

Senator Voris protested against the protest as useless. He thought Oglesby the best man in his party to send to the Senate.

Mr. Oberly intimated that persons might suspect the gentleman whose seat was contested of endeavoring to conciliate the majority by opposing the protest and eulogizing Governor Oglesby.

Mr. Voris denied that he wanted to conciliate Republican Senators.

Mr. Wood stated that Judge Trumbull was elected to the Senate when he was on the Supreme Bench.

Mr. Armstrong spoke from personal knowledge in saying that he knew Judge Trumbull was legislated out of office by the Constitution of 1848, and was not holding office when elected Senator.

The caucus adjourned, with the understanding that the protest will be presented.

### THE KANSAS SENATORSHIP.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

TOPEKA, Ks., Jan. 20.—The developments of the past twenty-four hours have not been of a character to encourage the opponents of Pomeroy. I had a conversation with the Senator, to-day, and also with Lowe and Phillips, who have just arrived from Washington. Pomeroy recognizes the candidacy of Lowe, and professes to be elated at the prospect of the Opposition giving him a worthy opponent to encounter. Lowe has consented to enter the canvass, but is not so confident of success as his friends. Colonel Phillips is reticent. He declined to say on which side he would cast his influence in the event of the contest narrowing down to Pomeroy and Lowe. He does not subscribe to the furious war on the Senator, but believes the sentiment of the people opposed to his re-election. If either Harvey or Babcock should be taken up by the caucus, Phillips would support Pomeroy.

The Opposition caucus will assemble again to-morrow night, and probably commence balloting. Bitter animosities exist in anti-Pomeroy circles, and it will require local and personal sacrifices to unite on any one of the opposition candidates.

Governor Osborn authorizes an emphatic denial of the statement contained in a Washington despatch of the Associated Press that he was a member of Caldwell's Managing Committee to buy votes. He pronounces the testimony false so far as it places him under the imputation of assisting Caldwell by the disbursement, or the promised disbursement, of money.

## SPRINGFIELD.

### Appointment of County Treasurers—Important Decision Concerning the Appointment of Notaries Public—Decision Under the Temperance Law.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 20.—The Secretary of State received notice to-day that Fred. Popinquet had been appointed Treasurer of St. Clair County, to fill the vacancy of the Hon. Edward Rutz, resigned to accept the position of State Treasurer; also, the appointment of F. M. Picket to the position of Treasurer of Saline County, made vacant by the resignation of James G. Green.

The following is the text of an important decision promulgated to-day. After acknowledging the receipt of the inquiry as to whether appointments to the position of notary public can be made except upon petition, the Attorney General says:

> Whatever may have been the proper construction of the former laws on the subject, the act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment, qualification, and duties of notaries public, and certifying their official acts," approved April 2, 1872, seems to be clear and explicit upon this question. The second section of that act provides that no person shall be appointed notary public, except upon the petition of at least fifty legal voters of the city, town, village or precinct in which such person resides. [Laws of 1872, page 574]. Section 2 of the same act repeals all prior laws relative to such appointments. I am of the opinion that under the law now in force, a notary public cannot be legally appointed in any case without a petition therefor, as prescribed in the second section of the act above cited.
>
> (Signed) JAMES K. EDSALL, Attorney General.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 20.—General George B. Wright, of Ohio; Hon. Gilson G. Cramer, of West Virginia; Dr. Rutledge McNary, of Connecticut; and Hon. Thomas A. Bault, of Maryland, a Committee to secure aid for the Antietam Cemetery, are in this city, and are preparing to memorialize the Legislature.

John Lay, a citizen of Logan County, became intoxicated some time last fall, and, while in that condition, fell from his wagon and broke his neck. His widow brought suit, under the provisions of the new Temperance law, against Peter O'Bercamp, a saloon keeper in Lincoln, for $5,000, for selling the liquor with which he got drunk. A jury has decided in favor of the plaintiff, awarding her $1,200 damages.

## MILWAUKEE.

### Completion of the New County Court House—Movement for the Repeal of the Tax Exemption Laws of the State.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 20.—Frank Charrley, the contractor of the new County Court House, celebrates its completion to-night by wining the city and county officials. The formal opening takes place on Wednesday evening. The building cost something over $500,000, and is located on the square donated to the city by Solomon Juneau, the founder of Milwaukee. It is a beautiful structure, built of Lake Superior sandstone.

A strong effort is being made to have all the tax exemption laws of Wisconsin repealed, as the only cure of its abuse. Long petitions have been sent to the Legislature from various parts of the State looking to this end, and the Trustees of the Emmanuel Presbyterian Church, the largest Protestant Society of the city, have sent a petition to the Legislature to have their property taxed.

### Post Office Embezzlement.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 20.—This afternoon's *Register* contains an account of the defalcation of J. J. Moulton, Postmaster of this city, amounting to $30,000, all of which has been recovered. The Post Office Department, however, caused the arrest of the Postmaster, Assistant Postmaster W. H. Ferriss, George A. Green, mail clerk, and W. H. Cragin, stamp clerk, on the charge of embezzlement. They all appeared before Commissioner Trimbell and waived examination. The parties are arranging bonds for their appearance for trial in the United States Court.

## LANSING, MICH.

### Meeting of the State Pomological Society.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LANSING, Jan. 20.—The State Pomological Society of Michigan, now in its third year of existence, is already a power in the State, now at the head of the fruit-growing States. The present officers are as follows: Hon. A. S. Dyckman, President; Mr. Thompson, Secretary, and Mr. Fuller, Treasurer. The Vice Presidents are selected from counties having the requisite number of members. The Executive Committee are well qualified executive men. The Society thus officered, and with the practical experience of the last three years, enters upon its work with redoubled energy, and the first meeting of the Society, which is now in session, to continue for three days of the present week, will call together for counsel and for legislation a body of men whose life-long study and work have been to make fruit culture and the profits thereof all that its friends have so long desired. In the addresses to be delivered, the essays to be read, the discussions which are to follow, and especially in the plan of action to be adopted for the coming months, thousands are looking with deepest interest; for Michigan is emphatically a "Fruit State," rich as she may be in her lumber, grain, and wool, and in her northern mines.

## THE WEATHER.

### War Department Prognostications—Reports from Various Points.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—Probabilities—For New England, falling barometer, rising temperature, fresh to brisk southeasterly to southwesterly winds, cloudy weather and rain, except, possibly, light snow for the northern portion. For the Middle States, falling barometer, rising temperature, fresh to brisk southeasterly to southwesterly winds, cloudy weather, and rain. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, southerly to westerly winds, rising temperature, cloudy weather and rain, the former veering to westerly and northwesterly over Western Gulf States, with falling temperature and clearing weather. From Arkansas to Lakes Michigan and Superior, Minnesota, and Dakota, rising barometer, falling temperature, fresh to brisk and probably high westerly to northerly winds and clearing weather, accompanied by areas of light snow, and these conditions gradually extend eastward over Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The hour of issuing the Signal Service weather probabilities has been changed. Instead of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, it will hereafter be issued at 1 o'clock in the morning, covering the succeeding twenty-four hours.

The weather to-day is not remarkable anywhere. Snowing early this morning at Breckinridge, Minn., Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Knoxville, Tenn. In the West the weather is moderating; in the East it is colder.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—A cold spell commenced again yesterday. The freezing has stayed the freshets which would otherwise have occurred up the Hudson.

OTTAWA, Jan. 20.—A heavy snow-storm has prevailed here all day.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 20.—A heavy snow storm prevailed over the west of Northern Iowa since noon.

## FRESHETS.

### The Floods in Maryland and Pennsylvania—Great Damage to Property Anticipated.

ROCK RUN, Md., Jan. 20.—The people of Port Deposit are leaving their houses in consequence of the freshet in the Susquehanna. Many had to be removed in boats, and it is feared there has been loss of life.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—The ice gorge in the Schuylkill beyond Manayunk continues, and the water is flooding all the mills and houses in the lower part of Manayunk. It is feared that when the ice breaks away, it will injure the dam at Fairmount, and cut off a portion of the water supply of Philadelphia.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Jan. 20.—The ice has gone from below the railroad bridge for about a mile above. On the eastern side the ice extends nearly down to the bridge. The ice is gorged between the island and Port Deposit, and the backwater floods Port Deposit. There is five feet of water between the depot and the street. Many families have been taken from submerged dwellings through windows. The ice in the river is immense.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 20.—The ice is nearly gone at this point. The Susquehanna has fallen four feet. The ice gorge continues near Williamsport, but the water is falling. An ice gorge has formed near Safe Harbor.

## AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

When the announcement was made that the most famous and successful of modern dramatists, Dion Boucicault, was to play an engagement at McVicker's Theatre, there was raised an expectation which the first week of his appearance failed to realize. Everybody knew he could construct dramas with marvellous power and ingenuity, and the public was prepared for a rich treat. "Arrah-na-Pogue" did not fill the bill; *Shaun the Post*, though a smooth, even, finished, consistent creation, fell a little short of the superior excellence anticipated. Perhaps the plan was artfully and skilfully devised. May be it was the regular dramatic way of bringing on the climax,—commencing moderately, and working up the effect gradually and by degrees. Whatever the motive, the plot succeeds, and the curtain falls upon a magnificent *denouement*. The highest point of success was reached last night in "Kerry," concerning which, other than that it had been called "brilliant," "charming," etc., nothing was known in Chicago, where it had never been given. Then we had the customary afternoon and evening snow-storm, so that people were disinclined to venture out in large numbers and run the risk of something wholly new. To those who stayed away it will be a consoling reflection that there are, at least, five more nights and a matinee in which to see "Kerry," not to see which is to forego one of the most delicious dramatic morsels conceivable. It is, of its peculiar order, what "Simpson & Co." was a short time before—viz.: As near perfection as the theatre-goer could wish or imagine; something delightful at the taking, and, like rare old wine, leaving a good taste in the mouth. Both as an actor and an author, Mr. Boucicault can well afford to fall back upon "Kerry," for in both respects it must be considered one of the most notable productions of the age. In devising the story and elaborating the movement, he must have found himself unconsciously leaving the stage and dramatic art out of the question for the time, since the result was—not a drama, but a photograph; not a pen-sketch, but a sun-picture; one of those happy conceits of perfect naturalness so rare and grateful on the stage. What little plot there is in the story is neither thrilling nor remarkable—simply a young wife *Blanche Desmond* (Mrs. Myers), stricken with grief at the supposed loss of her husband (Mr. Alexander) at sea; her health rapidly wasting away under the affliction, in spite of the efforts of her sister (Miss McAllister), a friend, *Captain Coldham* (Mr. Power), the family physician, *Dr. Mellish* (Mr. Lanagan), and an old and valued servant, a gray-headed, warm-hearted, eccentric old Irishman, named *Kerry* (Mr. Boucicault). The supposed dead and lost one suddenly returns, first revealing himself to *Kerry*, who, fearing the fatal effect upon *Blanche's* delicate system, takes *Kate* into his counsels, and between them they fix up a scheme to break it gently to her. This is the outline of the story. A very meagre, commonplace affair, would be the natural conclusion. But a plot isn't a play; therefore, the story isn't "Kerry" nor *Kerry*. The former, as we have said, is a ravishing stage picture; the latter a character, and, in Mr. Boucicault's hands, an impersonation without a known superior of its kind. Jefferson's *Rip* is not more masterly in conception and treatment. Now querulous, then sententious; now so humanly pathetic as to compel the covert blowing of noses by the oldest stagers, and again bubbling over with the richest of humor and the most genuine of Erinisms—such is Mr. Boucicault's *Kerry*, a constant alteration of lights and shades, a tear and a laugh changing places. "Brilliant" and "charming" are the play and the actor, but they are more than that. A young lady, leaving the theatre after the curtain fell, said: "Beautiful!" A young gentleman: "Glorious!" An elderly playgoer, who had seen his hundreds of performances: "*Delicious!*" He had it right. It was delicious. Nothing occurred to undeserve the high praise so unanimously spoken. Under the incitement of Mr. Boucicault's artistic rendition, each member of the cast did unusually well, and a thoroughly satisfactory performance in all respects was the result.

Previous to "Kerry," Agnes Robertson (Mrs. Boucicault) appears in a pretty little comedietta, "Milly, the Maid with the Milking Pail," in which she gives a fresh and charming specimen of her peculiarly pleasing powers; well supported by Messrs. Shiel Barry, Alexander, and Lanagan. The farce, "Turn Him Out," opens the performance, lasting twenty minutes, and enabling the audience to get well seated before the genuine entertainment begins. The same bill is underlined for every evening this week. Good things get noised about quickly, and it is safe to predict that a snow-storm will not suffice to prevent a crowded house to-night.

OPERA BOUFFE.

The Aimee opera bouffe season commenced last evening at Aiken's Theatre with an overflowing house, and, for a rarity in the records of opera bouffe, the audidence was largely composed of the regular habitues who used to throng the Opera House in Italian days. People in these stringent times evidently want to laugh and be amused, and went to greet the Grande Duchesse and her "fameux regiment" of Gerolstein, determined to enjoy it. In this determination they were very essentially aided by the troupe and the theatre itself, which is admirably adapted for opera bouffe. In its complete ensemble the troupe is not equal to the Tostee troupe which was here some years ago, but it is an immense improvement upon the troupe which Mlle. Aimee brought here last year. It has a *Fritz* (Juteau) and *Wanda* (Mlle. Roland) who can sing. Like all troupes, it has a *Prince Paul* (Berthon) and *Baron Puck* (Marcus) who can't sing at all. The chorus is large and well trained, and sing with excellent precision, which is a strong point in the musical nonsense of Offenbach. What the orchestra can do is yet to be determined, as the scores did not arrive last evening, and it had to play from memory, the conductor doing a large share of the work on the piano. Considering this drawback, however, it was got through very creditably. Mlle. Aimee's *Duchesse* is deserving of great credit, for the reason that it is destitute of vulgarity and the lascivious suggestions with which Tostee made it intolerable. In this respect she very closely resembles Lambele, although she has more dramatic power, and much more complete command of stage business. In the second act scene with *Fritz*, and the can-can closing the act, where the temptation to overdo is strong, this is specially observable, and it certainly deserves credit. For all this the character does not lose in interest. She invests it with an exuberance of rollicking jollity and genuine French vivacity and esprit, which are in much better taste than Tostee's vulgar gaucherie, and produce constant burlesque merriment in the best form. The play of countenance and quaintness of gesture, the mischievous glance of the eye, and pout of the lip, the snap of the finger and graceful toss of the arm, all do their part in illustrating the character without once violating the rules of decency. Judged by the rules of legitimate music, Mlle. Aimee is but a medium singer. Judged by the rules of opera bouffe, which violates all laws of music, she exactly fills the bill, for, with the exception of the serious aria "Ditez lui," the music is, after all, but comic musical declamation which admits of all sorts of liberties, as much of the music is in the style as well as the voice, and it matters little, therefore, whether the singer be a prima donna or no, provided she have a voice of ordinary power and pleasantness. Her singing was enthusiastically received by the audience, which demanded encores for the Sabre song, the "Ah! que j'aime les militaires," the "Ah c'est un fameux regiment," and the "Ditez lui." At the end of the first act she was honored with a call before the curtain, and, at the end of the second, with a triple call, growing out of a ludicrous mishap to *Baron Puck's* wig in the can-can, which was found hanging to *Prince Paul's* button after the latter had attempted a flying leap over the former's shoulders. Duchesne is the same admirable *General Boum* dramatically that he ever was, but his voice has lost the sonority and resonance it used to possess. In acting the character, however, he never loses its identity for an instant. He has not an idle moment on the stage. Juteau is the best *Fritz* we have ever had here. He has a good strong tenor voice without any particular tunefulness about it except in some of the upper tones which are very effective, but he sings with great ease and clearness in enunciation. His voice is a good opera bouffe voice, for the reason that it is always clear and telling,—a quality which is of more importance than any lyric characteristics. His conception of the character is admirable, and his spirit, vivacity, and promptness, make him an excellent counterpart for Aimee. As we have said before, neither *Baron Puch* nor *Prince Paul* can sing, and why these two characters should always happen to fall into the hands of those who can't sing is one of the mysteries of opera bouffe. In action, however, both are very good, and make the cast very strong, dramatically. The minor parts are fairly given—that is given as well as we may ever expect to see them given. As a whole the representation was exceedingly creditable, and if the remaining performances of the week come up to the standard of "La Grande Duchesse," it will be a very successful week of opera bouffe.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Apollo Musical Club gives its first reception this evening, at Standard Hall, upon which occasion it will be assisted by Miss Jessica Haskell and Mr. Goldbeck, the pianist. Mr. Foltz and Mr. Bowen, members of the Club, also have solos, and the Club itself will sing several part songs. The entertainment is given exclusively to those who have been invited.

The English Opera troupe give a concert this evening at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, with a very attractive programme. Miss Hersee, Miss Howson, Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Bowler, Mr. Hall, and the Messrs. Clark will sing.

Mr. Joel, the agent of the Lucca Italian Opera troupe, has arrived in the city, and announces that the season will commence at McVicker's Theatre Feb. 3. Lucca will appear on the opening night in "Favorita."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

The new play of "Fate," written expressly for this theatre, entered upon its second week at Hooley's last evening, a good audience being present. The piece is now enacted with spirit and effect by the various members of the company, and the performance is a thoroughly good one. Nothing finer in scenery and stage appointments has ever been produced in Chicago. The interior of Rose Cottage is a beautiful picture, and well deserves the hearty round of applause which it receives each night. Now that everything is working smoothly, and the public has accepted "Fate" as a successful modern society drama, the management should find time to attend to the few little inconsistencies of detail, the overlooking of which was expected the first week. For instance, *Juno Temple* (Miss Selden), just arrived on the train, makes her appearance in an elaborate full dress of light, gauzy material, such as no lady would ever wear on a railway journey. Then in the cottage scene, looking out upon a snowy, wintry landscape, *Mrs. Faraday* (Miss Meek) passes by the window and enters the drawing-room, clad in a thin summer costume throughout, which is more dressy than cold weather wraps would be, but Miss Meek would certainly freeze to death if she wore no heavier covering than a small crepe shawl in the middle of winter anywhere else than on the stage. At the best, there is enough that is unreal on the stage without falling into errors so easily corrected as these. "Fate" will be given every night this week, and at the Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A house full of ardent admirers greeted Mr. Joseph Murphy at the Academy of Music last evening. No one pretends to find in "Help" a drama of extraordinary merit, but it is rendered interesting, attractive, and immensely popular by the budget of specialties introduced by Mr. Murphy, who, besides being a comedian of excellent ability, possesses the rare faculty of pleasing and entertaining his auditors from first to last. He remains at the Academy for this week only, appearing each night in "Help," besides Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

The week is a notable one at Myers' Opera House, where, in addition to a fine list of burnt cork specialties by the talented members of the Arlington, Cotton and Kemble Minstrel Company, a new burlesque, called "Arrah-no-Brogue," is being produced in splendid style. The castle scene is one of Halley's most successful efforts, and would be an attraction if produced at McVicker's. The burlesque itself is extremely funny, and is brought out with a degree of perfection in scenic appointments, costumes, properties, etc., rarely reached in a minstrel performance. The barn-door jig of Mackin and Wilson is a decided feature, while Arlington, Cotton, Rice, and the rest appear at their very funniest.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Professor Macallister, who has, probably, no superior in the domain of illusory legerdemain, opened at Nixon's Amphitheatre, last evening, to a fair audience. His programme embraces a large number of feats of prestidigitation peculiar to himself, while the fact that 100 prizes of various values are distributed each night no doubt adds largely to the attractiveness of his entertainments.

## TAX-DEEDS IN CITY SALES.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: A few days since, my attention was called to the subject-matter embraced in your article in Sunday's edition, concerning the issuing of tax-deeds in city sales.

The law, as I understand it, is, that, to entitle a party to a tax-deed, he must comply with the following condition, viz.: Serve a notice on the person in possession, *and also* the person in whose name the land is assessed, if he can, after due diligence, be found in the county, at least three months before the expiration of the time for redemption; in which notice he shall state when he purchased, for what year taxed or specially assessed, and when the time of redemption expires. If no person is in possession, and the person in whose name the land was assessed cannot be found in the county, then the notice shall be published three times,—the first not less than five months, and the last not less than three months, before the time of redemption shall expire. The purchaser shall make an affidavit of compliance with the foregoing,—stating particularly the facts relied upon as such compliance. This affidavit is to be filed with the Clerk, and is *prima facie* evidence that the required notice has been given.

At any time after the expiration of two years from the date of the sale, "*if the same shall not have been redeemed*," and on the production of the certificate of purchase and affidavit and notice, he may receive his tax-deed. The words above quoted from the law, "if the same shall not have been redeemed," impose a duty upon the officer issuing the deed to determine the fact of redemption. Usually he would obtain this information from the record in his office; but, if that record has been destroyed, I know of no way for him to ascertain the fact, except by affidavit, or the finding of some Court. If he undertakes to do it by affidavits, he is assuming the prerogatives of a Court, whereby the rights of parties, one of whom is not present, are affected; which I deem an unsafe proceeding. It seems to me that the party seeking the deed must establish the fact of non-redemption by some judicial proceeding.

In regard to tax-sales heretofore made by the city, the Revenue law, when it took away the power from the city authorities to issue a tax-deed, and transferred it to the County Clerk, did not provide for transferring to the County Clerk's office the record of city tax-sales; and, consequently, he has no record showing anything about them. How, then, is he to determine the fact of non-redemption?

He ought not to by affidavit, and he cannot by a record. It would have been better had the city authorities filed in the office of the County Clerk certified copies of their record, which by law are evidence; or the Clerk might require that the applicant for the deed should bring him a certificate from the city authorities of the facts in the case. If these records of redemption have been destroyed, the question is, Whose duty is it to restore them? Is the city, who has got the money, bound to restore them, in order to protect parties who have redeemed? Or is it the duty of the party who has allowed his property to be sold, and has cured this blot on his title by doing all the law required of him, viz.: paying the city the money? Or is it the duty of the purchaser at the tax-sale, who holds his certificate, and who has complied with all the requirements of law, by giving the notice and making the affidavit? If there is not now some easy and inexpensive mode whereby the record of redemption can be restored, one should be provided for by law. I do not suppose the holder of a tax-certificate would have an action against the Clerk for refusing to issue a deed, in the absence of record-evidence of redemption; and, if I am correct in this, it would seem to be incumbent upon the holder of the certificate to see to it that the proof is established.

I am now preparing instructions to the County Clerk in regard to issuing tax-deeds, and I have requested Mr. Drewry (Mr. Pollak's clerk in charge of tax-matters) to ask Mr. Tuley to prepare so much of such instructions as relates to the question of evidence of redemption from city tax-sales. It is proper that all persons who have redeemed from tax-sales, as well as those who are fairly entitled to deeds, should know what is required of them in the premises, in order that their rights may be established, and that the titles to property shall not be clouded.

You say the present law provides that "The County Clerk shall file such affidavits in the case of city sales in the office of the City Comptroller, where the records are kept." Whether this is the correct construction, is a question of some doubt. The affidavit and certificate and notice are the evidence on which the deed is issued. Now, Section 222 of the law reads as follows: "County Clerks shall record the evidence upon which deeds are issued, and be entitled to the same fees therefor that may be allowed by law for recording deeds." Section 217 seems to favor your construction, and, possibly, both may stand, so as to require them to be recorded in both places. But, even had this been done, it would have settled nothing in regard to the evidence of redemption, for the Clerk could not get possession of these papers to file with the Comptroller until he had issued the deed. Respectfully yours,

JAMES P. ROOT, County Attorney.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20, 1873.

## BASE BALL.

For want of a quorum, the meeting of the stockholders of Chicago Base Ball Association, last evening, adjourned to meet to-morrow evening at half-past 7 o'clock, at Uhlich's Hotel, corner of State and Twenty-second streets. A full meeting is requested, as matters of vital importance will be considered.

### Railroad News.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

IRONTON, O., Jan. 20.—The election on the 18th inst., in Perry Township, Lawrence County, Ohio, resulted in the defeat of the tax for the Ohio Valley Railroad.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 20.—The Iowa & Minnesota division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad has been cleared of the immense snow-drifts, and trains are now running on time. The roads in Wisconsin are also clear.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The Directors of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway, to-day, authorized the issue of $5,000,000 worth of mortgage bonds, to run thirty years and bear 7 per cent gold interest, and to be used to steel rail and additionally equip the road. The work is expected to last two or three years.

The New York, Boston & Northern Railroad Company and the Harlem Extension Company voted to-day to consolidate as the New York, Boston & Montreal Railroad. Geo. H. Brown was chosen President; John Q. Hoyt, Vice President, and a full list of Directors.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 20.—The Council of this city, after a protracted session, has, at half-past 1 this morning, passed the ordinances subscribing $300,000 to the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company, and $300,000 to the bridge.

### River News.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—The coal fleet that was detained in the freeze-up between Parkersburg and Marietta arrived here this morning. The upriver packets have all laid up on account of the heavy Allegheny rise, which is expected to reach here to-night. Mail boats for Louisville will be the only departure to-day. The river is rising fast, but very little ice is floating.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 20.—The river has fallen 11 feet. The weather is more moderate, and snow has been falling the greater part of the forenoon. The Granite State arrived late last night. No tows ventured out with coal.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 20—Noon.—No arrivals or departures. Heavy ice in both rivers; very heavy in the Mississippi. The weather is warm, thawing, and cloudy.

### A Stabbing Affray.

KENOSHA, Wis., Jan. 20.—A stabbing affray occurred in this city about 1 o'clock this afternoon in the gas-fitting establishment on Market street, between two young men named Brown and Brady, employed in the establishment. Brady stabbed Brown in the left side just below the heart. Brady is now in custody.

### A Financial Protest.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—All principal business firms in northern Arizona have addressed a petition to the Secretary of War representing the unfitness of Tucson as a general and only depository of Government funds on account of its remoteness, and only reached by roads through hostile country. The petitioners desire that Prescott be made a place of deposit, or that San Francisco be selected for that purpose, as was the case before, when two paymasters made alternate trips from that city into the Territory.

### Obituary.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Baptiste Wriothesley Noel, the well-known English theologian, is dead.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 20.—C. G. Irwin, a business man well known here and elsewhere, died yesterday, after a long illness.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 20.—Major E. A. Beacher, one of the most talented lawyers of this bar, died this morning of pneumonia. The Courts all adjourn to-morrow in respect to his memory.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Mrs. Mary A. Walker, widow of the late Robert J. Walker, died here yesterday. She was a granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin.

### B'nai B'rith.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 20.—The District Grand Lodge of the B'nai B'rith closed its session here to-day. In the evening the Thisbe Lodge of that order entertained the members in a banquet and ball, the most brilliant ever held here. Speeches from August Brentano, of this city, Mr. Kriegshaber, of Louisville, Mayor Butterfield, of this city, Mr. Bamberger, of Indianapolis, Jacob Wolff, of Cincinnati, Dr. Sonnenschein, and Isodore Busch, of St. Louis, and M. Herschberg, of Louisville.

### General Lee's Birthday.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 20.—Lee's birthday was celebrated with great eclat here to-day, on which occasion the first parade of the military since the war took place. The First Georgia Volunteers, Eighteenth Battalion, the Cheatham Artillery Battery, and Georgia Hussars paraded in uniform. General Wade Hampton delivered an address. The day was generally observed as a holiday, and resembled the 4th of July before the war.

### Alleged Embezzlement.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—Charles Spaulding, of the Olympic Theatre, caused the arrest on Saturday last of A. L. Downs, charging him with embezzlement to the amount of $30,000. Downs was released on bail to-day in $10,000. The embezzlement is alleged to have been committed during the partnership of Downs and Spaulding in the liquor business over a year ago.

### "All for Love."

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DAYTON, O., Jan. 20.—A young man named Gender attempted suicide by taking arsenic, but was discovered in time for the doctors to save his life. This is his third attempt at self-destruction. Some few weeks ago he cut his throat, but the wound was not deep enough to prove fatal. He is now closely watched by his family. The cause of these mad acts is supposed to be disappointment in love.

### The Toledo Water Works Fight.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 20.—At a large meeting of citizens held this evening to discuss the conflicting claims of authority on the part of the City Council and Water Works' Trustees, in the construction of the water works, resolutions sustaining the Trustees, and pledging them support, were unanimously adopted; also a resolution opposing certain proposed amendments of the municipal code.

### Telegraphic Brevities.

At Cedar Falls, Iowa, Fitz Roy Sessions, ex-Deputy United States Marshal, severely stabbed Harry Hazlitt in the neck while engaged in a drunken spree. Had it not been for medical attendance the result would have been fatal. As it is, Hazlitt stands a fair prospect of recovering.

There have been slaughtered in Des Moines, so far this season, 36,518 hogs.

### Suicide.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 20.—Wm. Galloway, an old settler of this county, living near Streator, on Thursday last committed suicide by cutting his throat with a butcher knife. He was a wealthy man, owing no debts. He had manifested symptoms of insanity for some time.

### New Orleans Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; treble X, $8.00@9.00; family, $10.00@11.00. Corn scarce at 75c. Oats firm at 49@50c.

BRAN—Dull at $1.35.

HAY—Scarce and firm; choice, $40.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $12.62@13.75; dry salt meats firm at 5¾@7½c. Bacon firm at 5¾@9¼@10½c. Hams 13½@15½c. Lard, supply light; tierce, 8@8½c; keg, 9¼@9½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar, demand fair; inferior, 5@6½c; common, 7@7½c; fair to fully fair, 7¾@8¼c; prime, 9@9½c. Molasses—demand good; centrifugal, 35@40c; common, 45@50c; prime to choice, 58@63c. Coffee firm at 16½@19½c.

WHISKEY—Firm; Louisiana, 93c. No Western here.

COTTON—Active, easier; sales 8,000 bales good ordinary, 17¼c; low middling, 18¾c; middling, 19⅝c; middling Orleans, 19⅞c. Receipts, 1,102 bales; exports, coast, 131 bales; Liverpool, 6,406 bales; Havre, 2,416 bales; stock, 171,901 bales.

## MARRIED.

SPARROW—WICKINS—On Jan. 19, at the residence of Mr. Kley, 252 South Desplaines-st., by the Rev. William [illegible], Mr. [illegible] Sparrow to Harriet M. Wickins, both of [illegible].

CLARK—COY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. R. M. [illegible], Mr. A. A. Clark to Miss Ella Coy.

WILCOX—BADGER.—On Thursday, Jan. 16, by the Rev. Mr. Daniels, Henry M. Wilcox, of Chicago, to Miss Ines O. Badger, of Mound Prairie, Wis. Kenosha papers please copy.

FRIEDLICH—KLING.—On Sunday, Jan. 19, at the residence of the bride's father, [illegible], by the Rev. Dr. [illegible], Jacob H. Friedlich, of New York, to Esther R. Kling, of this city. New York papers please copy.

## DIED.

McNURNEY—In this city, Jan. 20, 1873, [illegible], beloved wife of [illegible] McNurney, aged [illegible] years. Funeral from [illegible], 22, at 10 o'clock [illegible].

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO,
AUCTIONEERS,
(ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1856.)
Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

Will hold Weekly Sales throughout the year 1873.
Mondays—REAL ESTATE.
Tuesdays—BOOTS AND SHOES.
Wednesdays—DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, &c.
Thursdays—HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND HARNESS.
Saturdays—HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Cash advances made on all consignments of Merchandise.

12 PIANO FORTES,
NEW AND SECOND-HAND,
AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, Jan. 21, at 10 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Great Catalogue Sale
OF
CARRIAGES,
Top Buggies, Rockaways, Phaetons, Open Buggies, Cutters, Double and Single Harness, Sleigh and Carriage Robes,
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22, at 10 o'clock, at the Carriage Depository, Nos. 25, 27, 29 and 31 West Washington-st., near corner Canal-st., Chicago.
Sale positive. [illegible]
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
Furs, Hosiery, Boots, Shoes, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, Jan. 23, at 9½ o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
300 CASES
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22, at 9½ o'clock [illegible]
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Advertisements Received Too Late for Classification.

AGENTS WANTED—[illegible]